THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 135. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF STOCKS.

A Confidential Clerk Runs off with Over $100,000 Worth of Gold-Mining Stock Certificates--His Arrest Yesterday, after a Severe Struggle.

On Wednesday, the 28th of November, ultimo, Charles D. Cady, chief book-keeper and confidential clerk of the firm of Riker & Co., gold and silver-mining stock brokers, at No. 80 Broadway, asked permission to leave the city, for the purpose of spending Thanksgiving Day with some of his relatives and friends, a short distance in the country; and, inasmuch as he had generally been very attentive to his business, and had with great apparent zeal at all times studied the interest of his employers, his request was readily granted. On the Friday following, the other clerks and members of the firm were promptly on hand, and arrangements were being made to transact business as best they might without the assistance of the chief book-keeper; but the keys of the safe could nowhere be found.

Cady had charge of the keys of the safe, and the conclusion, under the circumstances, was that he had taken the keys with him when he left on Wednesday evening, and that, as soon as he should discover he had the keys with him, he would cut his vacation short and return to the office. Under this impression business was suspended during the entire day of Friday; but the anxiously expected one did not return. All hands became very uneasy; but they trusted that the next morning would find Cady at his post, and matters satisfactorily arranged. Saturday morning arrived, but it did not bring with it the missing clerk. Noon came, but still he arrived not.

THE ROBBERY DISCOVERED.

In sheer desperation, the services of the safe maker were called into requisition, and with great difficulty the safe door was blown open. An examination of the contents of the safe showed that certificates of mining stock and bonds, amounting in all to over one hundred thousand dollars, had been abstracted, and the cause of Mr. Cady's protracted absence was immediately divined. The members of the firm and the clerks were thunderstruck by this glaring proof of Cady's dishonesty, and a critical examination of the books and accounts which he had had charge of was instituted, and resulted in the discovery of discrepancies and evidences of peculations which Cady had indulged in at different times for months past. With these damning proofs of the favorite clerk's ingratitude and dishonesty, Mr. Riker called upon Inspector Dilks and related to him the facts in the case.

THE DETECTIVES ON THE TRACK.

The Inspector, seeing the importance of the affair, detailed Detective Officer Farley to "work up the case," and this gentleman, after a careful investigation into all the circumstances, laid his plans for the capture of Cady, and with what success will readily be perceived. On inquiry at the house in which Cady had been boarding, Mr. Farley ascertained that his man had left there on the Wednesday evening in a coach, and that in all probability he had gone to New Brunswick, N. J., where he had been in the habit of visiting a young woman. He also learned that Cady and the young woman referred to had been in the habit of visiting together a young lady in this city, but the most diligent inquiry failed, for the time being, to reveal the whereabouts of the fugitives, although it was strongly suspected for certain reasons that Cady and this young woman had gone in the direction of Boston. Mr. Farley opened communication with detectives in different parts of the country, but all to no avail. Yesterday morning Cady and his companion returned to this city, and so well were the plans of the officer laid that within a few hours of the arrival of the pair their place of concealment in the city was known to Mr. Farley, and he instantly repaired to the establishment designated in his information, and succeeded in arresting Cady after

A DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

The establishment which the guilty parties had chosen as their temporary residence was the Tontine Hotel, and an inquiry at the office of the hotel satisfied Mr. Farley that the man he wanted was in the house, registered as Charles Graham, and occupying room No. 23. The officer was shown up to the room, and knocked very gently at the door, which was immediately opened by a young man, whom the officer recognized as the man so earnestly sought for. Mr. Farley asked if Mr. Graham was in, and was informed that Mr. Graham had left the city the previous afternoon, but where he had gone to, or whether he would soon return, the young man really could not tell. During this colloquy, the young man had been holding the door slightly ajar, but the officer, in the most genteel manner possible, had managed to glide by the occupant of the room, and before the latter could thoroughly understand the position, had shut the door, locked it, and put the key in his pocket. The young man, who was no other than the fugitive, with a good show of indignation informed Mr. Farley that he thought that was a decidedly cool operation, and that for a stranger he was remarkably familiar. He was informed that such was one of the characteristics of the stranger, but that, as he had called upon business, the quicker it was settled the better it would be for all parties. He was told by the officer that he had been anxiously sought for, and was wanted immediately at the "Marble Halls" No. 300 Mulberry street. The young man desired an explanation. "You are Mr. Cady, I believe," remarked the officer. "Mr. Cady? Mr. Cady? You are mistaken, sir," replied the young man in apparent surprise. But this would not do; he had the wrong man to trifle with, and was ordered peremptorily to put on his coat and hat and accompany his visitor to the Central Police Station. Mr. Farley showed his shield, and urged on Mr. Cady the necessity of exercising the utmost despatch. Mr. Cady finding that he had no chance for escape, proceeded to don his coat and hat very coolly and deliberately, the officer meanwhile searching the drawers and recesses in the room to assure himself that nothing would be left behind that might subsequently be wanted. When Cady put on his overcoat, Mr. Farley, seeing that the collar was awry, assisted in adjusting it, and noticed while doing so that Cady was fumbling rather nervously in the side pocket of the coat. Suspecting that there was something mischievous in the pocket, Mr. Farley, with a strong sudden jerk drew the hand from the pocket, and discovered that Cady had been attempting to insert his fingers in a villanous-looking set of iron knuckles, with which he immediately struck at the officer in a wicked manner, but the latter managed to avoid the blows so generously tendered, and by a well-directed blow with his clenched fist knocked the ruffian prostrate on the floor, and administered to him a sound drubbing, being obliged to keep his knee on Cady's breast to hold him down. The other inmates of the house, attracted by the noise and confusion in the room, had assembled at the door and were clamoring for admission, and the officer, thinking that he had sufficiently chastised Cady, turned to unlock the door, but no sooner had he released him than Cady again flew at the officer, and received for so doing another "knockdown blow," whereupon he acknowledged himself vanquished, and surrendered. The state of affairs was explained to the crowd at the room door, and the officer, with his charge, repaired to Police headquarters.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.

On arriving at the Central Office the prisoner was searched, and in his possession were found the missing keys of the safe, together with certificates of stock, money, and checks, amounting to about a hundred and ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Finding himself cornered, Cady stated that he had arranged to dispose of the stock in a few days and decamp to New Orleans, but his plans were frustrated, as above described. He was locked up at headquarters, and will be brought before the Justice at the Tombs Police Court this morning for trial.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

General Butler Receives the Certificate of his Election--Robbery of a Fur-Store--Closing Exercises of the American Church Missionary Society.

BOSTON, December 6.—A certificate of election has been given to General B. F. Butler, as the representative to the next Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of this State. Some doubts had been entertained as to General Butler's eligibility, on the ground that he was not a permanent resident of the district, having his residence at Lowell, in another district, and a summer cottage at Gloucester, which is in the Fifth District.

To test that question, William D. Northend, the defeated candidate, addressed a letter to his Excellency Governor Bullock, in which he said that General Butler never had been a resident of the district within the meaning of the statute. The letter was submitted to Attorney-General Reed, who has answered fully the questions propounded by Mr. Northend. In answer to the question as to what constitutes an inhabitant within the meaning of the statute which prescribes the being an inhabitant of a district as a qualification for a member of Congress from such district, the statutes of the United States and of this State are quoted, and the case of Harvard College vs. Gove, which held that in order to be an inhabitant, within the meaning of the law, a person must be a citizen of the United States; also that every person shall be considered as an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this State in that town, district, or plantation wherein he dwelleth or hath his home. Secondly, the State law requires that the Governor and Council shall examine the returns of votes, and shall give certificates of election to such persons as shall appear to be chosen members of Congress. The Governor's duty is merely ministerial, and he cannot go behind the returns to inquire into the qualifications of such persons. All these questions are to be determined by some other tribunal. The Governor is not, therefore, the judge of the elections of members of Congress. The returns in this case show that General B. F. Butler, of Gloucester, received the largest number of votes, and therefore he is entitled to a certificate of election. The decision gives general satisfaction.

George N. Rowe, of the Fourth Police, is charged with breaking open and entering the fur store of Oliver N. Sage, Nos. 542 and 546 Washington street, on the 24th of November, and robbing it of a large quantity of furs. The matter was hushed up at the time, and he was discharged from the force; however, in the Municipal Court he was bound over to-day for trial.

The trial of Frank W. Rounds for the murder of Adolph Prager, a few months since, on Washington street, has been continued to February.

The closing exercises of the American Church Missionary Society to-day were unusually interesting, the whole subject of Missions and Evangelical knowledge being fully discussed by the Right Rev. gentlemen who were present from New York, Philadelphia, and Delaware.

THE TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

Action of Heirs of Aneka Jans in Troy.

TROY, December 5.—The heirs of Aneka Jans, residing in this city, held a meeting last evening, and appointed a committee, consisting of Judge E. F. Bullard, John M. Bogardus, and Sergeant Perry Bogardus, of the Capital Police, to proceed to New York, and investigate the claims of said heirs to a portion of the estates of Trinity Church.

There are quite a number of the descendants of Aneka living in Troy, including Mrs. Marion Bogardus, the widow of John L. Bogardus, a great grandson of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the husband of Aneka Jans. John L. Bogardus was of New York, and was a lawyer of considerable promise in this city forty years ago. He it was who instituted the third suit brought by the heirs of Aneka Jans to recover their alleged property rights of Trinity.

The widow, residing here, has a receipt in the handwriting of Daniel Webster, acknowledging a retaining fee of $5000 from Mr. Bogardus, securing Mr. Webster's professional services in the suit in behalf of the heirs against Trinity. The receipt is dated December 22, 1837. Mr. Bogardus died in New York some twenty years ago; but some years before that time had become a resident of Peoria, Illinois, where his remains were taken for interment.

The Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the husband of Aneka, was pastor of the Dutch Church in New York in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was lost at sea, while on a business voyage to Holland. Soon after that event his widow removed to Beaverwyck, now Albany, and died there. Her remains now rest beneath the Hudson Street Dutch Church of this city.

Swindling Operation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Jerome B. Champlin, a prominent member of the Board of Trade of this city, who had always had the confidence of the mercantile community, bought very heavily on Tuesday last from various parties, and as an equivalent gave checks endorsed by himself on various banks in this city, payable on the following day. The value of his signature was never questioned for a moment, and thus he succeeded in purchasing grain variously estimated at from $20,000 to $40,000, but $30,000 will probably approximate to the amount. When these checks were presented yesterday they were, to the no little astonishment of the holders, refused, and the parties were politely informed that Mr. Champlin, the endorser, had nothing to his credit at their establishment. In the meantime Mr. Champlin had absconded. The heaviest losers are said to be Messrs. Munn, Norton & Scott, grain merchants, of whom he purchased large quantities of wheat. He also bought 2000 barrels of pork on option last month from Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, payment on which fell due yesterday.

Pork since this transaction has met with a heavy decline, and the difference is estimated at $1100. The above, however, are only a part of this successful swindling operation.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. N. P. Willis' health, we are glad to learn, is not so bad as was reported, and there is no truth in the rumor that he "had a stroke of paralysis on Saturday last." A letter dated at Idlewild, December 4, says:—"Mr. Willis passed a comfortable night, and is feeling much better to-day."

—Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic voyager, has in press a new volume, entitled "The Open Polar Sea; a Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery Towards the North Pole, Made in the Years 1860-61, in the schooner *United States*." This work will be illustrated from designs by Darley, White, Fenn, and others, after the author's sketches.

—Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who was to lecture at Rockford, Ill., on Friday night, is quite seriously ill, and will probably not be able to fill her engagements for several days to come.

—Hon. J. C. Maguire, editor of the Cork (Ireland) *Examiner*, and Representative in Parliament from that city, is now in Chicago.

—A colored poet is giving readings in Cincinnati.

EUROPE.

THE FENIAN AGITATION.

The Excitement Increasing in London--Three Iron-Clads and Two More Regiments Sent to Ireland.

LONDON, December 6.—The excitement about the condition of affairs in Ireland is increasing. No actual outbreak has as yet occurred, but the military and naval authorities are making every preparation to meet the emergency whenever it arises.

In addition to the numerous men-of-war already sent to Queenstown and Belfast, the Lords of the Admiralty have to-day ordered the despatch of three more iron-clads to Ireland. The military authorities have also directed the departure of two additional regiments of regulars to the same quarter.

Great Military Activity in Dublin.

DUBLIN, December 6.—The military here are very actively engaged in efforts to discover and arrest all Fenians. The Pigeon-House Fort, commanding the entrance to the harbor, is being strongly garrisoned and supplied with Armstrong guns.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Maximilian Expected at Gibraltar.

LONDON, December 6—Evening.—It is reported here to-day that the Emperor Maximilian has telegraphed by the Atlantic cable that he will soon land at Gibraltar.

GALLICIA

Austria About to Concentrate Troops in Gallicia.

BERLIN, December 6.—It is positively declared that Austria will concentrate troops in Gallicia, in spite of former denials of her intention not to do so.

LOUISIANA.

Suits Brought Against United States Officers--Ruling of Judge Heard.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Judge Heard, of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, to-day overruled an application to transfer to the United States Circuit Court suits brought in his court against officers of the United States for acts done in their official capacity. The application was made under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, amended May 11, 1866, the provisions of which are as follows:—

The fifth section of the act of 1863 provides that if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any officer, civil or military, or against other persons, for any arrest or imprisonment made on other trespasses or action done or committed, or any act omitted to be done at any time during the present Rebellion, by virtue or under color of authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress, and the defendant shall, at the time of his entering his appearance in such Court, file a petition stating the facts, and verified by affidavit, for the removal of the case for trial at the next Circuit Court then it shall be the duty of the State Court to proceed no further in the case.

These suits were ordered dismissed by General Canby in April last, and are now renewed, since General Order No. 3, War Department, to prevent improper suits against officers of the Government in the insurrectionary States, was annulled. Judge Campbell, late of the United States Supreme Bench, argued the unconstitutionality of the act. This is creating a profound sensation in the city, and the court-room was densely crowded during the discussion.

Illness of Miss Dickinson.

We find the following in the *Wisconsin State Journal* regarding the severe illness of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, which has been briefly announced by telegraph:—"Miss Dickinson is confined with pneumonia at Rockford. The attack was brought on by her being obliged, on the day she left Madison, to ride from Caledonia to Belvidere, a distance of nine miles, in such a vehicle that she was constantly exposed to a drait of that wolfish prairie blast, which all will remember, on Thanksgiving Day. Though far from well on leaving here, and all the while growing worse, she persisted in keeping her next appointment, and so lectured in Belvidere. Possibly she was the more scrupulous about it, as, on the Monday previous, she had failed to come to time in Ripon. But she had no sooner arrived in Rockford, on the next afternoon, than she was compelled to succumb, and has not since left her bed.

"On Saturday her left lung was congested and acutely painful, nor was she able to raise her left arm. Her face was flushed with fever, and her hands felt feverish. And, to one who had so recently heard her voice ringing through our City Hall, it was most pitiable to see her whispering, as unable to utter a word aloud. Yet she seemed to think less of herself than of the disappointment of those who had come from far, in bad weather and ways, to hear her. Though among strangers she has found a home, and is nursed by a Quaker matron not unknown to her on former visits."

CANADA.

Visit to the Condemned Fenians--How they Await their Execution, Etc.

TORONTO, December 6.—This morning, through the courtesy of the Sheriff, I paid a visit to the old jail, where a great deal of anxiety is manifested as to the fate of the prisoners under sentence of death. Lynch appears in excellent spirits, and says that if he has to die he can do so like a man.

He appears, however, to be of opinion that his sentence, as well as that of McMahon and Slevin, has been commuted, and hints that he has received official notification to that effect. The Rev. Mr. McMahon devotes most of his time to religious exercises, and it is said he is writing a history of his life. Slevin appears quite despondent, and maintains that he was innocent of any guilty intention in coming to Canada. Heriden, Quin, McGrath, and the other condemned prisoners bear their sentence with much resignation, although it is evident that they do not think their executions will be carried out.

Memorial to a Grammarian.—The New Haven *Palladium* says that Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale College, is about to send to Germany the American offerings for the "Bopp-Stiftung," instituted in memorial of the publication of Bopp's "Comparative Grammar," and intended to form a fund to advance the study of comparative philology.

Conviction of the Murderers of Rev. J. C. Richmond.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, the jury in the case of Richard Lewis, charged with killing Rev. J. C. Richmond, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, whereupon Judge Gilbert sentenced him to be hung on Friday, January 25, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 11 A. M.

Odd Fellows of New Hampshire.—It is stated that this benevolent Order has 20 lodges in the State of New Hampshire, containing in all 2303 members. During the year past 322 have been initiated in the Order, and 25 have died. Amount paid for the relief of brothers, $3854·80; for widowed families, $242; for burying the dead, $919·95.

Great Congregation.—On Sunday last, about three hundred citizens of African descent took the cars from the Danville (Va.) depot, bound to a great baptizing at Coalfield Station. The services were very impressive, and ninety-six colored individuals went under the waters of Falling creek.

The French Senate.—It has been remarked that nearly every profession but that of medicine has been represented in the French Senate. This anomaly has struck the Emperor, it would appear, as the *Evenement* announces that his physician, Dr. Conneau, is to be promoted to a seat at the Luxembourg.

THIRD EDITION

ALABAMA.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment Recommended.

By the New York Associated Press.

MOBILE, December 6.—A special despatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Montgomery, dated to-day, says:—

The Governor sent a message to both Houses of the Legislature to-day, stating that events of the most vital character are now transpiring with reference to our relations in the Union, and he expresses the apprehension that the stability of our affairs may be suddenly broken up. The radicals are determined at all hazards to enforce their terms of restoration, and threaten to reverse our progress towards tranquillity. The cardinal principle of restoration seems to be favorable action on the Constitutional amendment. He thinks its ratification necessary, and suggests that our full restoration may follow.

The Senate referred the message to the Committee on Federal Relations, but the House adjourned pending its consideration.

The contents of the message caused much excitement, as the majority of both Houses are opposed to ratification.

Judge Busteed has decided that payments of debts in Confederate money are void.

Another Account.

From the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The following special despatch has been received from your correspondent, dated Montgomery, Ala., December 6:—

In a special message to-day Governor Patton recommends the passage of the Constitutional amendment by the Legislature. He says that events now transpiring bear with peculiar force upon Alabama and its relations to the Union. To these events we cannot be indifferent. They are of so vital a character that we should give them calm and deliberate consideration. As the Chief Executive of the State, he deems it his duty to express his apprehension lest the stability of affairs be suddenly broken up. There is an unmistakable purpose among those who control Congress to enforce, at all hazards, their own terms of restoration. The measures they propose will reverse the present progress towards the establishment of perfect tranquility, and augment the distress which now exists, and inaugurate a confusion the end of which no human prescience can foresee. To-day the cardinal principle of restoration seems to be the favorable action on the Constitutional amendment. Upon the merits of the amendment his views are already known, and are founded on principle. The necessities of the case, I am now constrained to think, are different. We should look our condition full in the face. I therefore recommend anew to your consideration this measure in the light in which it now presents itself, or such other measure as your wisdom may suggest. Should you see proper to ratify the same, and full restoration follow, we may trust to time and the influence of our representatives to mitigate its harshness. If, on the other hand, admission is delayed, the warning to our sister States may be relied upon to prevent that concurrence on their part which alone can give the measure practical effect. Having done all, we may then commit our cause to a just God.

The Message was then referred in both Houses to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By the New York Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 6.—The papers of the State generally oppose the recent position taken by Judge Busteed in favor of the adoption of the Congressional amendment, and charge him with having abandoned the true interests of the people whom he professes to represent.

The Wreck of the Steamer "Suwanee."

By the New York Associated Press.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 7.—The steamer *Suwanee*, from New York, bound to Brazos de Santiago, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the republic of Mexico, foundered at sea off Frying Pan Shoals on the morning of the 4th instant. The Captain, passengers, and crew took to the life-boats a few minutes before the ship went down.

The following persons were saved—J. W. Catharine, Captain, wife, and two children; A. P. Smith, Second Assistant Engineer; James N. White, First Steward; W. N. Brooks and John Smith, seamen; James Gill and James Murphy, firemen; James Shay, coal-passer, and another of the crew, name unknown; Dr. Hadden, of Jersey City, Joseph Ferrier, Mexican merchant, and Frank Budger, passengers.

The following are missing:—Robert Pickens, Jr., first officer; Charles F. Fry, second officer; Henry Wafles, first engineer; W. H. Crawford, first assistant engineer; Henry Beaston, second steward; William Brown and John Norman, seaman; George Kirk, oiler; Thomas Martin, coal-passer; Hugh Simpson, fireman; F. R. Shultz, supercargo, and two cooks and two seamen, names unknown.

The *Suwanee* was owned by Messrs. Simons & Corry, of Philadelphia, and Elijah Cattell, of New Jersey.

The steamship *C. W. Lord* encountered the same gale on the morning of the 4th, and lay in a dangerous position for some time, when, repairing her sails and steering gear, she reached port without material damage.

From Georgia.

By the New York Associated Press.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 6.—The accounts of the cotton crop from this State are less favorable, although some of the planters are widely at variance in their statements. The majority, however, express great disappointment at the result of the yield, which turned out far less than they anticipated before the picking.

The Consecration of a Bishop.

By the New York Associated Press.

DETROIT, December 7.—Rev. W. E. Armitage, of this city, was to-day consecrated the Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin, at the Episcopal Church, with imposing ceremonies. There were in attendance twelve bishops and seventy clergymen.

German Reformed Church.

By the New York Associated Press.

DAYTON, Ohio, December 7.—The General Synod of the German Reformed Church adjourned *sine die* last evening. The question upon the adoption of the majority report, recommending the optional use of the revised Liturgy, was carried in the affirmative by a vote of 64 to 58.

FROM CANADA.

Letter of a Companion of John H. Surratt--The Tenor of the Assassin's Confession.

By the New York Associated Press.

OTTAWA, December 7.—Hon. Messrs. Campbell, Cockburn, and Chapais left for Montreal last evening. The Executive Council will meet in that city, and it is understood that the Governor-General will be present at the meeting.

All of our steamers are going into winter quarters.

About ten tons of specimens from the Geological Department is to be sent to the Paris Exhibition this week. Drs. Hunter and Richardson are in charge. Sir William Logan will attend the Exhibition.

Great efforts are being made to procure the best specimens of minerals, etc., that Canada can produce.

The Bank of Montreal, upon closing its Chicago agency, is to make arrangements to afford the necessary facilities for the transaction of Canadian business there.

The *Herald* of this city publishes extracts from letters written by a citizen of Montreal, who served in the American army and afterwards was in the Papal service. When in the South he became acquainted with John H. Surratt, whom he identified in Italy serving in the Zouaves. This person informed the American Ambassador at Rome, who sent for instructions to Seward. In conversation Surratt is reported to have said that the assassination of President Lincoln was planned at Richmond, and with the assent of Jeff. Davis. This informant against Surratt is now on his way to Washington.

Large Fire at New Haven.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW HAVEN, December 7.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the establishment of the Plants Manufacturing Company, on Grand street. The main building, a large wooden structure, was entirely consumed, with several small buildings attached.

The upper story was occupied as a pistol manufactory. Seventy hands have been thrown out of employment. The loss is $200,000, with an insurance of $100,000, by the following agents:—Blasklee and North New Haven, $14,500; Seely & Parsons, New York, about $80,000. The origin of the fire was accidental.

Movements of Steamers.

By the United States Associated Press.

HALIFAX, December 7.—The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at 8·30 last evening, and sailed again at 10·15 for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The steamer *Europa*, from Brest, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Accident to the Steamer "Katahdin."

By the United States Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 7.—The steamship *Katahdin*, from Bangor, has arrived here, and reports that she struck a rock near Camden last evening, and knocked a hole in her bottom. She is leaking badly.

From Florida.

By the New York Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, December 6.—The House of Representatives of this State have taken up the report of the Committee to whom the Constitutional amendment was referred, and by a unanimous vote agreed to that report.

The report, it will be remembered, recommended the rejection of the amendment.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The following are the quotations of stocks at 10·30 o'clock call this morning. Pacific Mail, 171½ bid, 171¾ asked; Atlantic Mail, 103½ bid, 104 asked; Canton, 45 bid, 46 asked; Cumberland, 68 bid, 70 asked; Quicksilver, 44 bid, 44¼ asked; Mariposa, 12¾ bid, 13 asked; New York Central, 110⅞ bid; Erie Railroad, 71 bid; Hudson River Railroad, 120½ bid, 121 asked; Reading, 110⅜ bid, 110⅝ asked; Illinois Central, 117⅜ bid, 117⅝ asked; Western Union Telegraph, 46¼ bid; Boston Water Power, 30⅜ bid, 30⅝ asked; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½ bid, 83¾ asked; Rock Island, 103¼ bid, 103½ asked.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞ bid, 113 asked; 5-20s of 1862, 108½ bid, 108¾ asked; do 1864, 106⅜ bid, 106⅝ asked; do. 1865 107 bid, 107¼ asked; U. S. 10 40s, 100 bid, 100¼ asked; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105⅛ bid, 105⅜ asked; 2d series, 105⅛ bid, 105⅜ asked; 3d series, 105⅛ bid, 105⅜ asked.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases are still before the Court. The room every day is densely crowded with prosecutors, defendants, and witnesses. And while the Court is working hard and fast to dispose of business, the Grand Jury is equally busy in acting upon and presenting bills. At this particular time the Quarter Sessions presents a truly busy scene. The dock this morning presented what might be called a miscellaneous appearance—white men, black men, and women.

CONCERNING ANOTHER BENDER.

Emerick Bender was convicted of a charge of the larceny of five hats, valued at $10, the property of Morris Carpenter, Second street, below Noble. Bender stole the hats from the store door, and was going around selling them for ten cents apiece when arrested. Sentenced to the County Prison for four months.

ONE MORE MARKET PIRATE.

John Hartman was convicted of a charge of the arceny of eggs, turnips, mutton, etc., valued at $8 76, the property of James Evans. Mr. Evans having bought his marketing, met Hartman at Second and South streets; and engaged him to take the basket to his house. But Hartman, instead of going to Mr. Evans' house, stopped at a little shady bower, and becoming happy over delicious three-penny rum, forgot all about his message, and lost he basket and contents. Sentenced to four months in the County Prison.

BILLIARDS CRIMINALLY CONSIDERED.

Nathan Glow pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of billiard-balls, money, and other articles belonging to L. Dow. He went into Mr. Dow's place while the clerk was out, and stole these things Sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

A BLACK RUFFIAN.

David Lee pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Robert Johnson, and was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill the same person. On October 10 as Mr. Johnson was walking out Lombard street, smoking a cigar, this man Lee asked him for a chew of tobacco. Mr. Johnson said he had none. Lee said—"You white son of a b—, I'll kill you." He struck Mr. Johnson, and cut his hand with a knife. Mr. Johnson ran, and was pursued by Lee, who inflicted several severe stabs in Mr Johnson's side. All this without the slightest provocation. Sentenced to two years in the County Prison.

BUG-JUICE.

Lawrence Kelly pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a barrel of whisky, valued at $190, the property of Gibson & Co. Kelly said that he had been drinking, and, like the miser, the more he got the more he wished for until he got too much, wanted too much, and stole a barrel too much. Sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

Peter Jackson, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $19, the property of John Van Brackle. Sentenced to the County Prison for nine months.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

William Jones pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of iron rails, valued at $1333, belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Sentenced to the County Prison for two years and six months.

And Samuel Tait was convicted of the same charge. In October, Detective Taggart received information that this iron was at Gray's Ferry. Upon further information Mr. Taggart went to Arch street wharf and there found a furniture car loaded with the iron. From a description received from the driver Mr. Taggart arrested Jones. Tait sold five tons of the iron to a dealer in iron on Front street, by whom he was described to the officer, and by whom he was identified in Court. Sentenced to the County Prison for three years.

DISHONEST FEMALE CLERK.

Ellen Kane was convicted of a charge of larceny of goods valued at $51, the property of Anna Wise. This woman attended store for Mrs Wise, in Second street, below South. She stole a great many valuable articles from the store, among which was a fine watch chain. When she was arrested, it was discovered that she was a perfect walking dry goods store, for articles were found fastened all about her person, beneath her dress. Sentenced to the County Prison for two years.

William Jones, colored, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Charles Young.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, December 7, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing. August 7·30s sold at 105⅞, a slight decline; 108⅛ was bid for old 5-20s; 113 for 6s of 1881; and 100 for 10-40s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¼@99½.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54½@54¼, a decline of ¼; Reading at 55¾@55⅝, closing at the latter rate, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; Lehigh Valley at 68, an advance of ½; Minehill at 58¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28¾@28½, a slight decline; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 28¼ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 58 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 54, a slight advance; and Hestonville at 14¾, no change. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 74½ for West Philadelphia; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 230; and Girard at 57. 139 was bid for First National; 101 for Seventh National; 150 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55½ for Commercial; 32¼ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; 68½ for Corn Exchange; 62½ for Union; and 122 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was little or nothing doing. 25½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34¼ for preferred do.; 56¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138¾; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138⅝.

—The National Banks have been notified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that they are no longer to be required to pay a license-tax upon a greater sum than their chartered capital. Those institutions which have been assessed for surplus profits can now obtain an abatement.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is active at 7 per cent., and the rate is freely paid on Government collaterals. Some loans are left at less than 7, but new business pays this rate. Commercial bills show no improvement. Best short date are quoted 6½@7, but the latter is the prevailing rate."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 Pa R 2d mg 6s	97½	100 sh Reading	55½
2000 Sch Nav 6s 72	90	100 sh do b5wn	55⅝
1300 Leh 6s, 84	91½	100 sh do s30	55⅝
500 N Pa R 6s	92	100 sh do 55	31
300 City 6s n c&p	99⅜	100 sh Girard B.is2d	57
00 U S 730s Aug	105⅜	2 sh Leh Nv scp	52½
1 sh N Amer Bk	230	50 sh Leh Val b5	63
5 sh Penn R	54½	100 sh Locust Mt	46
20 sh do com	54½	25 sh Ches & Wal	54
600 sh Clinton C.ls	56-100		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 138½@139; Silver ⅛s and ¼, 133; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9¼; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112½@113½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108@108½; do., 1864, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do., new, 1865, 108⅜@109; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅜; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@13¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, December 7.—There was a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but not much doing, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·25, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@13·50; extra at $9@10·50; superfine at $8@8·50; and family brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·25@7 50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues excessively dull, and in the absence of sales we quote at $2·60@2·85 for Pennsylvania red; $2·90@3·10 for Southern do., and $3·15@3·30 for white. Rye may be quoted at $1·35@1 40 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn comes forward slowly, and the article is in moderate request, with sales of 3000 bushels old yellow at $1·13@1·15; 1000 bushels mixed do. at $1, and new at 90c@$1. Oats are dull, with sales of 1000 bushels Southern at 57c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling at $9·50@10·25 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy commands $3 25@3·75 ℔ bushel, and Flaxseed $3·05@3·15.

Whisky is dull, with small sales at $2·43 for Ohio. Pennsylvania is held at $2·36@2·37.

The Movements of Cotton.—According to instructions from the Freedmen's Bureau, the authorities in Texas are stopping the transit of cotton to the markets until all claims of the freed people engaged in its production have been paid and adjusted. This order creates considerable excitement and vexation. Cotton loaded on the cars and on boats at Houston, and ready to move, has been detained by orders of this kind.

Talleyrand's Snuff-Box.—It was double, two snuff-boxes joined together by a common bottom. The one was politely offered to an acquaintance; the other, never to be polluted by the finger and thumb of another person, was reserved for himself. Here we recognize the diplomatist, so eternally on his guard, that, when a lady requested his autograph, he wrote his name on the very top of the sheet of paper handed to him.

Chancery.—The resignation of Sir J. L. Knight Bruce as Lord Justice of Appeal caused the first change which has taken place in the Chancery Court in England for fourteen years; but the *Times* understands that several further changes will be made during next year, when the two junior vice-chancellors will complete the fifteen years' service which entitles them to their pension.

A Babe in the Wood.—Two or three months since, some children who were gathering berries on the Welsh mountains between Blaina and Cwmtillery, found an infant, much emaciated, which had evidently been deserted there by its mother. The infant shortly afterwards died, and the mother, who was apprehended in Monmouth, has been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

John H. Surratt.

From the Tribune.

Nearly eighteen months have passed since the death of the principal conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and still the plot remains a mystery. A bright theatre—Death leaping on the scene—a wounded man at bay in a Virginia barn, defying his pursuers, and shot by the blunder of a soldier—a sick man's bed, and the assassin with his knife at his throat—the secret consultations of murderers, coming and going under various names and disguises—these are the figures in that terrible picture, in which, like those of Rembrandt, vast shadows enshroud a fierce and lurid light. The gallows, with four corpses, and one of them a woman—the Dry Tortugas, where four convicts expiate in wretched solitude their crimes—a quiet grave far away in Illinois—these are its companion pictures, and yet there is one more terrible. It is that of a man flying from the land where he was born; flying from the avenger Death, from the body of his victim, from the corpse of his mother on the scaffold, seeking in vain to lose himself in the great world, and to blot his name from the memory of man. This is John Harrison Surratt, of whose equal guilt in the crime there is no doubt, and by whom, it is believed, much that is hidden may be revealed.

The evidence taken before the military commission in June, 1865, proved John H. Surratt to be one of the principal conspirators. It was at the house of his mother that the meetings were held; up to the week of the assassination he had been journeying between Richmond and Montreal; Booth was his constant companion; Mudd concealed him in the woods near his house; Payne consulted with him; Atzerodt confessed that Surratt induced him to join the conspiracy; one Nott, a Rebel, when he heard of the murder, it was sworn, exclaimed:—"My God! John Surratt knew all about this, and do you suppose he is going to stay in Washington, and let them catch him!? His name was the first in the indictment. Had there been any doubt of his guilt, his flight would have removed it, for though none of the principals were more frequently seen up to the 3d of April, on the afternoon of the 14th he was seen for the last time, booted and spurred, ready for his escape. From that time the very existence of John Surratt was a mystery; it was believed he was dead; that he had revealed the names of his fellow-conspirators to the Government, and had been allowed to escape; that he was secretly imprisoned. It was noted that no reward was offered for his arrest. Yet, as time passed on, John Surratt was forgotten, till the other day came the startling news that he had been arrested by the American Consul-General in Egypt.

De Quincey, in illustration of the vast empire and power of the Romans, imagines a fugitive from the vengeance of the Emperor vainly seeking to escape his grasp. North, South, East, or West, wherever the wretched man may fly, he treads within the circle of Rome, and her hand is raised above him; though he fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, Cæsar will be before him. In this age, justice is as hard to escape. The great criminal hides in vain in foreign lands, changes his name or disguises his person. Surratt's person was not very easy to disguise. A tall man, with a prominent forehead and very large nose, with deeply sunken eyes and long black hair. Thus he was described at the trial.

Of his wanderings, little is known. It is said that he was recognized on a Liverpool steamer shortly after the murder. Then came the rumor that he was serving as a private soldier in the Pope's Guards at Rome. We know now that he had been a soldier in the Papal Zouaves at Veroli, and served under the name of John Watson. The fact became known to Mr. Rufus King, our Minister at Rome, who telegraphed to our Government, and was instructed to secure his arrest. Mr. King conferred with Cardinal Antonelli, who issued an order for his seizure. Surratt was taken; he was imprisoned; and on removal from jail, guarded by five soldiers, broke from their hands, jumped, it is said, over a precipice more than one hundred feet high, and escaped into the Italian territory. Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Florence, obtained telegraphic instructions from the Italian Government to have all the seaports of Italy watched to prevent his escape.

He was soon supposed to have embarked in a steamer for Malta, and a despatch to that island arrived too late to detain him; another was sent to Alexandria, and when Surratt stepped upon the shores of Egypt, he was seized by the strong, far-reaching arm of America. United States detectives, it is said, have watched him since October. But long before this he must have been overtaken by a speedier, surer foe. Fear was ever at his back; from remorse he could hardly escape, for even if he could forget the crime he had committed, how could he ever cease to see the phantom of his mother on the gallows? Coward all the world believed him, since that day when he fled and left her to suffer; a coward, it was said, she held him, and in her last moments refused to hear his name.

There is true dramatic interest in this imperfect history. The escape and pursuit of no other criminal in this century has so much to excite the imagination. No man, it is possible, not even Booth, worked harder to accomplish the murder; and a deeper interest is given to his share in the conspiracy by his frequent journeys to Richmond. Upon Surratt's presumed connection with the Rebel Government, Andrew Johnson charged Jefferson Davis with complicity in the assassination. New revelations are expected from his trial; the public may be disappointed in that, yet if John H. Surratt could be induced to confess, before the death which is almost certain to be his fate, there is no reasonable doubt but that he might tell the whole story of Lincoln's assassination from the beginning to the end.

The Violence of Congress.

From the World.

The proceedings of Congress, during the four days it has been in session, evince all the rancor of faction, but none of the grave wisdom which befits the supreme council of the nation. It is conscious weakness, not conscious strength, that breaks out in such intemperate ebullitions. What can the Republicans expect to gain by the indecent haste of their demonstrations against the President? Why should the very first day of the session have been selected for starting a bill for the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 5th of March? If such a bill should be passed the last week in February it would be equally efficient; and the broaching it at this early day is such an exhibition of undignified and incontinent spite as must lower that body in the estimation of considerate men. Its hot impatience to repeal the amnesty clause of the confiscation act is equally needless, except as a display of ungovernable petulance.

There was no likelihood that the President intended any further pardons at present. He has for some time steadily refused to grant any, and if he had attached any importance to the section about to be repealed, he could easily have forestalled and frustrated this movement by an amnesty before the meeting of Congress. It was contrary to all probability that he intended to issue any pardons during the first month of the session. Congress has therefore acted more in the spirit of a weak, scolding woman, whose wrath torments her till she has given it vent, than like a body of self-poised legislators. Their attempt to curb the appointing power of the President is open to the same criticism.

The President has made all the removals he thought expedient; and during the ensuing four months every appointment must be submitted to the Senate for confirmation before it can take effect. Even if a restraint upon the appointing power were necessary, it requires no immediate haste; and if the bill passes for convening the Fortieth Congress on the 5th of March, the Senate will be in perpetual session, and supersede the necessity of any other check. Blind, headlong impulse, and precipitate wrath, not cool reflection and sober judgment, control the proceedings of Congress.

We should not have witnessed these splenetic exhibitions if the Republicans were not secretly conscious of their impotence. They know well enough that Congress is merely a legislative, not an executive body. The laws it passes will not execute themselves, and no laws can be enforced in the South except by officers already confirmed by the Senate. The recent removals have all been in the North, and neither the Senate nor Congress can turn out any officer who has been confirmed. The North will get on well enough whether Mr. Johnson's recent and unconfirmed appointees are displaced or retained; and Federal officers in the South are not likely to enforce clearly unconstitutional laws. Congress could, indeed, remove such officers by impeachment; but as every person impeached is entitled to a trial, with ample opportunities of defense, the Southern officers could not be all deposed in this way before the new-born babes of the present year grew to be men.

Even if the radicals should adopt the most extreme measure which has yet been broached—that of declaring the States to be Territories and prescribing Territorial Governments for them—it would practically amount to nothing. The constitutionality of such a law would be at once contested in the Supreme Court, which is already committed on that subject, and would be bound by its own recent precedents. If Congress declares the States to be Territories, or if it assumes that the ratifications of less than three-fourths of the whole number will suffice for Constitutional amendments, the only consequence will be that the Supreme Court will declare such legislation void, and the whole subject will revert into its present shape.

The President is calm, confident, and assured, because he has measured the power of his opponents, and knows that they have exhausted all their resources of hostility, except such as the Supreme Court will adjudge unconstitutional. Congress vapors and blusters because it sees that it has no effectual power, and that, unless it can terrify the South by bravado, it has gone to the length of its tether.

The First Steps of Congress Towards Southern Restoration.

From the Herald.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last there were two independent propositions adopted, looking to the reconstruction and restoration of the excluded Southern States. We may say they were of the highest importance, as indicating a two-third vote in favor of a comprehensive reconstruction, embracing the reorganization of the States concerned from the disorganized condition in which they stood when first disarmed as members of a hostile confederacy.

The first of these propositions was in the shape of a resolution from Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, to this effect—that in response to the President's Message on the status of the lately insurgent States, still excluded from Congress, "the House finds in their many acts of disloyalty since its last adjournment, as well as in the recent elections in the loyal States, additional reasons for insisting on the adoption of the pending Constitutional amendment before it will consider the propriety of giving such States Congressional representation." Mr. Ancona (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, moved to lay this resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays being ordered, the call resulted—yeas thirty-two, nays one hundred and nineteen, whereupon the resolution was adopted without a division. It will thus be seen that nearly four-fifths of the House are in favor of adhering to the amendment as a basis of Southern restoration. We may conclude, therefore, that as the next Congress, lately elected, is substantially the present Congress over again, this resolution is fixed to the 4th of March, 1869, and covers the question whether the excluded States shall or shall not be admitted into the Presidential election of 1868.

This is a matter worth considering by the unrecognized States; for it is morally certain that, unless their balance of power is brought into the scales, the approaching Presidential election will result in another lease of power to the dominant party, executive as well as legislative. But the second proposition to which we have referred aims at the cutting out of these Southern embarrassments by the root. It was put in the form of a resolution from Mr. Broomall of Pennsylvania, instructing the Committee on Territories "to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing Territorial Governments for the several districts of country within the jurisdiction of the United States formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and giving to all adult male inhabitants therein, born within the limits of the United States, or duly naturalized, and not participants in the late Rebellion, full equal rights in such Territorial Governments."

This sweeping proposition was adopted—yeas one hundred and seven, nays thirty-seven—a vote of nearly three-fourths of the House. To be sure, this is a mere inquiry ordered, but the vote indicates the opinion and, probably, the fixed purpose of both Houses. The bill, we expect, will in due season be reported, and from this preliminary vote we infer, that, if put to the test, it can be passed over the President's veto, when it will be a law of the land. We believe, however, that if in the meantime the excluded States, even as now organized, adopt the pending Constitutional amendment, and shape their local Governments and Congressional elections so as to meet its conditions, they will be admitted into Congress after the example of Tennessee. It is because of the intractable and denant spirit manifested by the ruling politicians of the States concerned, that Mr. Broomall proposes the extreme remedy of reducing them not only to the condition of Territories, but to the control of their black population. Think of that—a South Carolina Territorial Legislature of blacks making laws for Wade Hamilton.

It is between this extreme and awful remedy and the Constitutional amendment that the unreconciled States have to choose—a choice of a salivating treatment of calomel and jalap, or a little of the sweet spirits of nitre with some tincture of rhubarb. Nor can we promise that any very long margin of time will be allowed for a decision upon the subject. We seriously entertain the opinion, nevertheless, that if South Carolina, for example, within a month or two shall adopt the amendment and frame her local institutions and her elections accordingly, she will be restored as a State without being subjected to this threatened territorial ordeal. The warnings which we have so repeatedly given the States and people concerned are now reduced to "a fixed fact." Nothing better will be offered them than the Constitutional amendment, and if it is not very soon accepted something much worse will assuredly follow.

Reorganization at the South.

From the Times.

The unsatisfactory condition of affairs at the South is established by the reports of the military commanders stationed there. To many of the statements emanating from that section, respecting outrages upon freedmen, and other evidence of aversion to Federal control, we have paid little attention, believing that they were colored, if not invented, for partisan purposes. But to the representations made by our military authorities in the Southern States no suspicion can possibly attach. Whatever be their opinions on controverted political questions, at any rate they are responsible and impartial. They enjoy the well-earned confidence of the loyal people of the land, and their averments will undoubtedly be accepted as conclusive on questions of fact.

On the important fact touching the treatment of the freedmen, the testimony of the Generals is positive and unfavorable. An idea has obtained that South Caroline has done itself honor by the fullness of its provisions for justice to the colored people. General Sickles, however, reports that in some districts of the State the freedman is dependent upon the presence and protection of national troops for "security for life, limb, or property." A prevailing indisposition to prosecute, and a failure to punish offenders, when negroes are the sufferers, is imputed to the local authorities; and an extraordinary State enactment is cited, under which militia officers may "disperse, suppress, kill, and destroy any company of freedmen or others who shall be found lurking in any suspected place where they may do mischief."

From Kentucky General Davis reports an increase of lawlessness since the triumph of Rebel candidates at the election. General Wood, writing from Mississippi, shows that laws remain in force prohibiting freedmen from purchasing real estate, and that only freedmen who have obtained special license are permitted to bear arms. The inferior local authorities, too, are slow to proceed against Rebel offenders, who usually escape unpunished. General Sheridan, referring to affairs in Texas, speaks yet more positively. There, the General remarks, "the trial of a white man for the murder of a freedman would be a farce." And while a great outcry is raised when a single white settler is killed by Indians, "over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements nothing is done."

Again, Arkansas has been singled out as by comparison a reconstructed State. It sent loyal men to Washington last winter, and has seemed to be largely impregnated with Northern influences. Encouraged, probably, by the position assumed by the President, and the greater degree of boldness which distinguishes the tone of Southern politicians on national affairs, the Rebel element in Arkansas has asserted its right to rule. Governor Murphy is not an extreme man, as the manner in which he presented the Constitutional amendment to the local Legislature for ratification proved. Apart from him, the State Government is once more in Rebel hands. The three members of Congress elect were chosen because of the support they gave to the Rebellion; the State officers, with the exception of the Executive chair, have been assigned to conspicuous Rebels; a large majority of the Legislature belong to the same class; and all the counties save three have given their minor local offices to men who have waged war against the Government. The Union men of the State propose to meet in convention to petition Congress for a grant of the same powers which were entrusted to them three years ago, when the work of reconstruction on its present basis was undertaken. The men who co-operated with Mr. Lincoln then ask now for power to begin anew, with the light of recent experience to guide them. The mere issue of the call for a gathering to petition has aroused the ire of the Rebels in the State Legislature, who have talked of legislation to aid the Governor in suppressing the movement. Forcible suppression, after the style in vogue at New Orleans, is hardly likely to be attempted. And the Unionists, we presume, will make themselves heard at Washington.

North Carolina seems no nearer *bona fide* reconstruction than other parts of the South. The election of an ultra secessionist, Judge Manly, to the United States Senate, illustrates the predominant temper of the Legislature. Ex-Governor Holden—one of President Johnson's appointees—declares, in the Raleigh *Standard*, of which he is the editor, that the Provisional Government experiment has been a failure; that "the President was deceived, and his Provisional Governors were deceived;" that "all hope that existing Southern organizations will concur in measures necessary to restore the Southern States to the Union is at an end;" and that "there is nothing left but to reorganize the Southern States." For this conclusion the represented States may not be fully prepared. But the expression of such an opinion in such a quarter is a sign of the times not to be overlooked, while the facts we have collated may help to familiarize us with the outlines of the Southern position.

That anything short of the surrender of the Union party and principle will satisfy the present leaders of Southern opinion, we do not believe. Even President Johnson does not satisfy them; for, though opposed to the Constitutional amendment, the language of his Message commits him to the support of the test oath. But the South will have neither. It refuses to ratify the amendment, and it demands the admission to Congress of whomsoever it may choose to send, Rebel or no Rebel. "We utterly reject his test oath," is the answer of the Richmond *Examiner*—a journal which, under its present management, is one of the most efficient exponents of Southern opinion. "We think the South would rather stay out of Congress indefinitely" than be represented by persons who would swallow the oath, is the statement with which the *Examiner* disposes of Mr. Johnson's safeguard. It is evident, therefore, that the amendment is not the obstacle to restoration. The real obstacle is the aversion of the Southern politicians to everything calculated to insure the peace and integrity of the nation. They require that they should dictate terms before resuming their places in the Union.

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FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 208 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

UNION LEAGUE

OF PHILADELPHIA

WILL BE HELD AT THE

LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON MONDAY, December 10, at 8 O'Clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

12 4 6 SECRETARY.

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,

T. J. TREADWELL,

11 20 1m Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,

11 23 fmw1m Secretary of the Navy.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.

CARPETINGS

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LEEDOM & SHAW,

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BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS. (4 8mrp

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

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SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT.

A new and very choice article. Every family should use it.

Directions—When ready to commence baking, mix the batter to the usual consistency.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 4 12trp

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 25

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A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles,

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

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All Widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

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To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 7 6

L. LADOMUS. T. POWELL. L. P. PIMPEL.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC DIXON,

WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO

No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. 10 31 ec2m

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FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. (5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 15

RICH JEWELRY.

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DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

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Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 30 5

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

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HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, CAPS, FURS.

BARTALOTT & CO.,

No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.

Full and all assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of

LADIES' FURS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

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27 GAS STOVES! 27

THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES

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Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,

AT

LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at G. W. LOOMIS',

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AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

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FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS,

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,

7 28 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Mr. Cattell presented to the Chamber the resignation as Chairman of Mr. James Lynd, its President, who, being nominated as City Solicitor, relinquishes his post in the Councils of the city.

A letter was read at the same time from Mr. Lynd, expressing his thanks to his fellow-members for the manner in which they had sustained him as President of the Select Council Chamber, and for the personal regard that they had evinced toward him.

The resignation was accepted.

By acclamation, Joshua Spering, Esq., of the Tenth ward, was elected as Mr. Lynd's successor.

The oath of office was administered to him by Mr. King, and he was installed President of the Chamber.

A resolution by Mr. Barlow, to meet in joint convention on Thursday, to elect a City Solicitor in the stead of F. C. Brewster, elected Judge, was agreed to.

The annexed report of the condition of the City Treasury was made by Mr. Hodgdon:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, - -	$1,062,054 00
Appropriations as follows:	
To pay interest on city loans falling due January, 1867, - - -	650,783 00
Warrants drawn against water, schools, loans and city ice boat, -	188,263 00
Balance in sinking fund account, -	203,218 00
Loans maturing in the month of January, 1867, to be paid from sinking fund, - - -	178,000 00
Cash in drawer, - - -	10,791 00
	$1,062,056 00

The ordinance providing for the imposition of a tax upon fire insurance companies was now taken up. Pending the discussion of the subject, the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council met at the usual hour, President Stokley in the Chair.

Mr. Palmer presented the following communication from Wm. Neal:

Respected Councils: I have received the official notice of my election to the office of Director of the Northwestern Railroad Company. I am not an office-seeker; but whenever my fellow citizens or their constituted authorities have called me, I have willingly devoted a portion of my time to public affairs. But I am confident it will be out of my power to be of any service to the city by accepting the office you have now conferred. I find that the Northwestern Railroad Company, after exhausting the $700,000 paid by the city, and all the available means which the ingenuity and the disingenuousness of its managers could devise, became hopelessly bankrupt, and closed a life of doubtful virtue in about six years. How this premature dissolution was so ingeniously effected by its dearest friends, the act which incorporated the company will clearly show, and how the city was disfranchised of all its interests in the Railroad Company. I therefore think that Councils will see that there is no longer necessity for electing a director of this road. WM. NEAL.

Mr. Stanton presented the following, moving that for the present it be tabled:

The undersigned committee, appointed by a meeting of the firemen of Philadelphia, desiring to co-operate with your honorable bodies in any measures designed for the good government of the Fire Department, respectfully offer to attend before any committee appointed by your bodies, and join in consultation for that purpose. They are satisfied that they can give information which will rescind the measures now before you for adoption, and form an ordinance that will be more likely to effect the objects proposed by the bill now under consideration by Councils.

J. GORDON SHOWAKER,
W. SHARLES MANN,
JACOB F. STAHL,
CHARLES R. MISKEY,
WILLIAM D. KENDRICK,
Committee.

The motion of Mr. Stanton was agreed to.

The Fire bill now came us under the motion on which the Chamber adjourned on Wednesday of last week, to refer the bill to the Committee on Fire and Trust.

Mr. Harper said that the bill had been considered by a committee of Councils. It was their special work. It was well investigated and matured. Why should it go to another committee?

Mr. Fox said that it was only intended to refer the bill to the Committee on Fire and Trusts to smother the ordinance. The firemen openly proclaimed this. If they can send the bill to that committee the measure will be locked up. The bill should not go there. If it does, and the measure is lost, a paid fire department must follow. The present system will not work, and must be changed. The reason why he did not now advocate a paid fire department is because of the expense. In a few years the paid system will come naturally. If the present bill be not approved, the paid system will be introduced at once.

Mr. Evans spoke against the reference. The reference is but an attempt to smother it finally. Councils have considered the matter and are ready to vote without any further action by the Fire Committee. Why should Councils be respectful to the firemen? they insult Councils.

Mr. Nichols said that as Chairman of the Committee on Trusts and Fire Department he would promise, if the matter was referred, that he would introduce a report from that committee in a week, presenting either the old bill or an amended one.

Mr. Harper said that this was showing the hands of the committee, and now the bill should not be referred to a committee hostile to the measure they are instructed to consider.

Mr. Evans moved to amend by referring it again to the committee that first reported it.

Mr. Harper objected. That committee had considered it. He didn't want to hear the firemen. He knew what they wanted to say. They have expressed that in their convention.

Mr. Hancock said that that committee had done but a portion of its duty, and should complete it. The firemen should be heard. Their record of honesty and peril of life, and readiness to spring to the ropes to save their fellow-citizens' property, all deserve that they should be consulted and advised with in reference to this change.

The motion of Mr. Evans was lost.

Yeas—Messrs Allen, Allision, Bardsley, Billington, Evans, Fox, Franciscus, Harrison, Hill, Krupp, Marcer, Miller, Oram, Ray, Schaffer, Simpson, Vankirk, Willets and Stokley—19.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barnes, Calhoun, Derbyshire, Dillon, Eager, Earnest, Gill, Hancock, Harper, Hetzell, Huhn, Mactague, Nickels, Palmer, Shane, Stanton, Stockham, Stokes and Wolbert—20.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Fire and Trusts was then agreed to.

The Select Council amendment to the police bill was then concurred in.

Mr. Harper, from the majority of the Finance Committee, presented a report, with a bill, fixing the tax rate for 1867 at 4 per cent., and funding $1,500,000, the excess of the appropriations of the present year.

The report stated that for this year the estimates were $6,104,351 58.

Of this, interest on city loans,	-	$2,250,000
" " temporary loans,	-	10,000
" " indorsed loans,	-	40,000
		$2 300,000

It will thus be seen that nearly one-third of the whole amount was for the payment of interest on the loans incurred in previous years to bear the burden of the war; and the neglect of former Councils to provide a sufficient rate of tax now bears heavily upon the public.

The committee referred to the manner in which property is assessed. That in the old city is generally assessed about 60 per cent. of its real value. That in the rural wards is not assessed over 10 per cent., and the tax of 4 per cent. on the returned value of $160,000,000 is not as much as would be produced by 2 per cent. on $360,000,000, which is nearer the real value of the city property. By the correction of the Board of Revision, this great evil will doubtless be remedied before the expiration of the present year.

The committee closed by reporting the following ordinance:

Section 1. That the City Commissioners are hereby authorized and required forthwith to levy upon the taxable property returned by the assessors as the assessment of 1866 (except such as is rural) the tax of $4 on the assessed value thereof, and upon every taxable inhabitant of the city 25 cents.

2. Said tax be laid for 1867, as one city and county tax, and is hereby voted for the following objects for 1867: Items—First. For poor, 17 cents. Second. For public schools, 58 cents. Third. For lighting city, 28 cents. Fourth. Payment of interest on funded debt and for sinking fund, $1 54. Fifth. Highways, 20 cents. Sixth. Water, 21 cents. Seventh. Police, 37 cents. Eighth. City property, 6 cents. Ninth. Fire, 7 cents. Tenth. Prisons, 7 cents. Eleventh. City Commissioners, 11 cents. Twelfth. Street cleaning, 7 cents. Thirteenth. Remaining expenses, 27 cents.

The report was signed by Alex. J. Harper, Samuel G. King, Henry Harrison, A. H. Franciscus, Alex. M. Fox, Sam'l. W. Cattell, Alexander Hodgdon.

A minority report presented by Mr. Marcer purported that the tax rate of $4 per hundred for 1866 was, by the Comptroller's estimates, expected to raise $6,500,000. The same estimates placed the expenditures at $7,000,000. This included the deficiency of the previous year. This whole amount should have been paid, because the city had funded within one year before $2,500,000 of her obligations to make all things square. The deficiencies were all the result of one year, and should have been paid from the tax levy for 1866. This amount is $500,000.

During 1866 extra appropriations of $300,000 have been made to the department. By the report of the Comptroller for the year it will be seen that the extra appropriations foot up $1,500,000, including $95,000 to the ice boat and $748,823 40 to the Water Department. In addition to these sums of $500,000 and $300,000 not provided for in 1866 and added during the year, the State recovered a judgment against the city for $600,000 for back taxes.

The majority of the Finance Committee recommend that this $1,500,000 be funded. This the undersigned oppose. It is the duty of Councils to prepare a tax sufficient to carry on the government. By funding $2,500,000, two years ago, the city was made even, and a rate of $4 40 instead of $4 should have been proposed for 1866.

The duty of imposing a tax rate sufficient to meet the expenses of the city has always been evaded by Councils. In 1865 they imposed a proper tax to meet the departments' estimates. The experience of many years has been that the necessity to have a sum sufficient to carry on any particular department is not rendered inexorable by reducing the estimates, and the extra appropriations of this year shows the accuracy of this rule.

The act of consolidation requires that the city shall not only provide for the payment of the interest of its debt, but shall be prepared for any loan needed by a contemporaneous appropriation for the payment of the interest, and to sink the principal within the next thirty years. This law is very plain, and if it be admitted, then we ought to carry on the government of the year by the taxes of the same year, without borrowing. This law imposes the additional duty of paying the interest upon the public debt and the sinking fund "without loans." The postponement of the payment for thirty years of the $1,500,000 will involve the payment of $90,000 annually for interest, and $18,000 annually for the sinking fund, and of $1500 annually State tax upon interest—altogether $112,500 per annum.

Again the Controllers report says that there are now on hand for schools, gas, water, etc., unsold loans amounting to $2 277,800. The contracts for these works are made and the loans will be issued during the coming year. If the $1,500,000 are to be funded, there will be $4,000,000 of a loan on the market at the commencement of the year. It may be said that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will take all this, but the law says that the amount must be raised by tax, "exclusive of loans," and this is wise to prevent the compounding of the public debt as the result of funding. The debt should only be increased by the corresponding erection of public works, the receipts from which will pay the advance interest and sink the principal.

Again, to borrow this $1,500,000 will be to do it in paper and pay it in gold. While the cost of government is at paper prices, the taxes should also so be.

It is stated that four per cent. is a high rate of taxation. But the aggregate of assessments of property made to Councils is $164,000,000. Councils cannot change this assessment. The people elect officers to assess property, and the undersigned hope that the apparent high rate will lead people to correct the cause of the evil. The interest account of the city is already $2,225,000, and we should pause before increasing it.

The undersigned do not refer to $600,000 for the South street bridge, nor to $100,000 ordered to be expended for arterial sewers, because if these works be commenced the proportion of loans that can be sold in 1867 will be small.

The Controller's estimates for 1867 are $7,604,351 58. To this Councils have added—

For House of Correction,	-	100,000 00
For increased pay of police,	-	140,000 00
		$7,844,351 58

To meet this a tax rate of $4 75 will be necessary, and the undersigned think that there is no reason that will excuse the funding of part of the expenses that will not justify funding the whole, and therefore urge upon Councils the honest payment of the whole. (Signed,)

JOS. F. MARCER, Chairman,
JAMES FREEMAN,
JOSHUA SPERING.

Mr. Harper moved that the ordinance attached to the minority report be considered. Agreed to.

The amendment to fix the rate at $4 75 was lost—nays 21, yeas 8, the latter being Allen, Armstrong, Billington, Dillon, Heizel, Marcer, Stockham and Stokes.

The rate was then made $4 on the hundred, only these members—Billington, Marcer and Stockham—being in the negative.

Mr. Willets then moved to amend the bill by fixing the tax on farm lands in the rural districts at one-third of the regular tax, and all other rural properties at one half the tax.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the bill was approved without further objection.

Mr. Stanton offered to the Chamber a communication from John M. Orton, of Boston, in reference to the proposed change in the Fire Department.

Mr. Stanton moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Fire and Trusts. Agreed to. Adjourned.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE—*Arrival of the packet ship Tonawanda with sixty-seven wrecked Frenchmen on board.*—The ship *Tonawanda* arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, with D. W. Harry, M. D., of this city, as passenger, and sixty-seven wrecked Frenchmen on board. Captain Jullus, of the *Tonawanda*, reports "that on November 18th, latitude 45·20 N., longitude 50·50 W., saw a dismasted vessel on our port bow; stood for her; she proved to be the brig *Jacques*, Captain Fontaine, of and for Granville, from St. Pierre, Newfoundland; four days out: when two days out, while lying in a gale of wind, under close reefed maintopsail, a heavy sea struck her and hove her on her beam ends; it carried away her bowsprit and all her masts and yards, except the foremast and yard, broke the tiller, seven deck beams, etc., and took her houses, boats, and everything else off the deck, even to her hatches; she had sand ballast in, with barrels of cod liver oil and codfish over it; she was making water, pumps choked, and they were bailing with buckets; lowered two boats, one in charge of the first and the other of the second mate, and took them off, with their effects; one boat made three, and the other four trips; during this time the wind and sea were increasing, and we did not save anything else; the captain set the vessel on fire before he left; we brought away sixty-seven persons, besides the crew; she had two cabin and over fifty other passengers; these last were in a miserable condition.

"When the accident occurred they were all in the hold, on the barrels, and when the vessel was thrown down, the cargo shifted, and they with it; one was killed, and there are now on board the *Tonawanda* four persons with their collar-bone, hip-bone, jaw-bone, and one arm broken, besides a number with bruises and wounds, and there are several cases of scurvy; our doctor attended them all, set their bones, and made them comfortable. On the 1st inst., Thomas Corrigan, seaman, of St. John, N. B., fell overboard and was drowned. On the night of the 5th inst. Jean Theffaine, of St. Verau (Cote du Nord), died from the effects of injuries received at the time of the accident to the *Jacques*."

FEMALE SNEAK THIEF.—At the Central Station yesterday, Mary Moore (colored) was charged with the theft of wearing apparel from the premises of George W. Metzgar. The complainant testified that Mary Moore was engaged as a domestic in his family on Wednesday, and slept in the house that night. Yesterday morning, upon the family rising, the house was found to be open, and the defendant nowhere about. An examination of the premises disclosed the fact of the theft, a number of dresses and other articles having been carried off. Officer Webb testified that he arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen property from information he received from the occupants of a house in Middle alley, where a bundle of the things had been placed for safe keeping. The defendant was held for trial.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—For some months past the First Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, on Buttonwood street, below Sixth, has been undergoing very extensive improvements, which speak well for the taste and vigorous life of the congregation worshipping there. The interior has been entirely remodelled. The cost of the improvements will amount to over $13,000. Dedication services will be held next sabbath morning at 10.30 A. M. by Rev. J. T. Sheppard, D. D., and in the evening by Rev. Daniel Marsh, D. D.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—Yesterday morning Mr. George W. Bruner, who at different times was connected with several of the daily papers of this city as a reporter, died suddenly in Washington City. At the time of his death, Mr. Bruner was Department reporter for the Washington *Star*, and during the war was phonographic reporter for the War Department. He was a graduate of the High School, and was noted for gentleness of disposition and quietness of demeanor.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
FRENCH OPERA.
P. JUIGNET AND C. DRIVET, DIRECTORS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, with reserved seats, ONE DOLLAR. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain to rise at 7½ precisely.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 7,
2, M. A.
OR THE MARBLE BRIDE.
Opera in three acts, music by Harold.
Madlle NADDE as.....Camille
Mr. ARMAND as.....Zampa
THE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.
Opera in one act. Music by Paer.
Madlle LAURENTIS as.....Gertrude
Mr. WILHELM as.....Baiusbe

SATURDAY, December 8,
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, ONE DOLLAR, with reserved seats, to all parts of the house
By general request,
THE CROWN'S DIAMONDS,
Opera in three acts. Music by Auber.
Madlle NADDIE as.....La Catarina
Madlle LAURENTIS as.....Diana
Mr. ANTHELME as.....Don Henrique
The sale of tickets will commence on Wednesday, December 5, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at the Academy and at Trumpler's.
Books of the operas for sale at the Academy. 12 6 5t

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC
SEASON OF EIGHT NIGHTS.
DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU
DEBUT OF M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI.
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 10,
MEDEA! MEDEA! MEDEA!
M'me RISTORI as MEDEA, the same character in which she made her debut in New York.
TUESDAY, Second Night—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY, THIRD RISTORI NIGHT.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony $1·50; Reserved seats, $2. Family Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. Seats for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday can be obtained at the Academy of Music from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and at Trumpler's, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 12 7 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Doors open at 7 o'clock.....Curtain rises at 7½
FRIDAY EVENING, December 7,
BENEFIT OF
JOHN E. McDONOUGH,
ELEVENTH NIGHT OF
THE SUCCESSFUL DRAMA,
THE
Long Strike
OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
Produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
among which may be named—Fuller's Lane, City of Manchester by Night—Grand Scene, and the
GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.
In this last scene, news from all parts of the world, received by the
THEATRE TELEGRAPH WIRE,
will be read to the audience.
To conclude with
THE LOST CHILD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 8,
SECOND ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
SECOND ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
SECOND ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Commence at 7½.
BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE IN THREE GLORIOUS PLAYS.
CLARKE as Mr. DIMPLE.
CLARK as WADDLOVE.
CLARK as DIGGORY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 7,
Buckstone's Admirable Comedy,
LEAP YEAR;
OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE.
Mr. Dimple.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which, the Glorious Comedietta of
THE FAT BOY.
Waddlove.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
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Two new pieces. Lots of new songs.
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The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
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GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
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In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
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The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York!
To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS,
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200 000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

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1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York	$12 000
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26 Silver-plated Tea Setts, @ $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7 000
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The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.
24 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
340 barrels damaged Powder.
Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—
104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—
A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—
112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
360 000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,
And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows
The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS.
Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

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4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER!
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5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
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WALNUT FLOORING.
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No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
CUBA PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

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NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

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In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

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Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
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If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
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Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
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They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any nauseous taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."
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The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
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Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866.

The True Point at Issue.

The *Age*, in discussing Mr. Sumner's reconstruction resolutions, says:—

"The bar in the way of this proposition is the fact, stated by the President, and urged in our columns more than once, *that Governments exist in all the Southern States*, and hence Congress has nothing to do with reconstruction, except to allow the people representation."

The question is not whether "Governments *exist* in the Southern States," but whether those Governments are *loyal, valid, constitutional* Governments, and "republican in form." And the Constitution, in imposing upon Congress the duty of guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, necessarily clothes that body with the power of deciding what are and what are not republican forms of government.

State Governments *existed* in all the Southern States at the close of the Rebellion, but they were Rebel State Governments, and President Johnson overthrew them. The *Age*, we believe, endorses that action of the President, and in doing so of course concedes that the mere *existence* of State Governments in the Southern States does not determine the rightfulness of their existence, much less the justice of their claim to share political power in the government of the Union. That the present organizations called State Governments, in the territories of the late Rebel States, are utterly illegal, fraudulent, and unconstitutional, we deem to be susceptible of the clearest proof. That they are not republican in form is equally evident. That they are composed of persons lately in rebellion, and are as thoroughly Rebel in character as were those overthrown by President Johnson in April, 1865, hardly admits of a doubt.

Congress, therefore, in interfering with these illegal and usurping organizations, will be but following out the strict letter of the Constitution, while it will also remove what is now the chief obstacle to the peace and progress of the country.

New Orleans Massacre to be Ventilated.

No more disgraceful page of American history will ever be written than that which shall truthfully detail all the facts in regard to the New Orleans massacre. It will be remembered that the President, in his notorious St. Louis speech last summer, distinctly charged the responsibility of that affair upon the Congress of the United States. The interests of justice require that that bloody massacre shall be investigated, and all the facts connected with it be placed before the public. We are, therefore, glad to see that the House of Representatives yesterday adopted the following resolution. It is said that the Committee will proceed to New Orleans next Monday to commence its work:—

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty shall be to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to make an investigation into all matters connected with the recent bloody riots in that city, which took place on the 31st of July and the 1st of August, 1866, and particularly to inquire into the origin, progress, and termination of the riotous proceedings; the names of the parties engaged in it; the acts of atrocity perpetrated; the number of killed and wounded; the character and amount of property destroyed, and whether and to what extent those acts were participated in by members of the organization claiming to be the Government of Louisiana, and report all the facts to the House; and the Sergeant-at-arms, or his deputy, and the stenographer of the House, are directed to accompany the said Committee, and that all the expenses of this investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House; the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath; also to appoint a clerk, and to report such legislative action as may be requisite, in view of the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana."

No Presidential Re-elections.

The motion of the Hon. B. F. Wade, to so amend the Constitution as to render the President ineligible to re-election, seems to us eminently proper. By such an alteration of the supreme law of our land many of the evils which are now incident to the general administration would be obviated. The occupant of the Executive chair, under the present system, consumes his term of office with the exertions to secure his re-election. All his actions tend towards that result. All that would be likely to injure his popularity is carefully refrained from, and the admistration of government becomes rather the means of personal advancement than the exponent of justice. If, however, he must be satisfied with the honor once accorded him, and his office close when the four years have elapsed, the great incentive to a sacrifice of right for popularity would be withdrawn, and the result would be a marked improvement in the policy of the Executive. While, therefore, much good would probably result from this change, we expose ourselves to the loss of but little good. The only argument that can be advanced for the eligibility of the President is, that when we get a good officer we should retain him. But then all the bad ones desire the honor, and exactly in proportion to their worthlessness will they use the power of the Government to aid their personal ambition. It is best that the good be limited as well as the bad, for better to be deprived of one faithful servant than expose ourselves to the corruptions which many faithless ones would attempt. We hope the amendment will receive the early sanction of Congress.

The Appointments—A Reform Needed.

Hon. Leonard Myers, of this city, introduced yesterday in the House the following very important preamble and resolution:—

"*Whereas*, Under the Constitution of the United States the President of the United States has power to appoint officers of the United States, whose appointments are established by law only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except temporarily to fill up vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate; *and whereas*, The present Chief Magistrate, it is alleged, has, in numerous instances, failed to nominate such officers to the Senate for such advice and consent until its session had nearly closed, and then, after rejection, reappointed them or designated others for their places, thus virtually exercising the sole power of appointment; *and whereas*, In numerous other instances he has, it is alleged, appointed men to office, and allowed a session of the Senate to elapse without sending in their names for confirmation; *and whereas*, He has also, it is alleged, in numerous instances, during the recess of the Senate, made appointments to office where no vacancies had happened or existed: be it

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to communicate to the House, at as early a day as possible:—

"1. The names of all persons reappointed by him after rejection by the Senate, or the names of others appointed in their stead, with a designation of the offices to which they were so appointed, and the dates of their several appointments and of their nominations to the Senate.

"2. A like list and designation of all persons appointed by him whose names were withheld from the Senate during its session.

"3. A like list and designation of all appointments made by him during the recess of the Senate where no vacancy had happened, and, if to fill vacancies, then a complete statement of how such vacancies occurred."

We trust that, while Congress has this subject under consideration, it will introduce a thorough and radical reform into our whole system of public appointments. The practical carrying-out of the vicious maxim that "To the victors belong the spoils," has done more to corrupt and degrade American politics, and to injure the public service, than any or all other causes combined. The present is a favorable time for inaugurating a reform which shall go to the root of the matter.

To be Investigated.

The House of Representatives yesterday, on motion of Mr. Pike, of Maine, adopted a preamble and resolution reciting that three United States soldiers were murdered in South Carolina on October 5, under circumstances of peculiar cruelty; that several persons were arrested, tried, and condemned by a military commission for said murder; that such persons were subsequently reprieved and sent to Fort Delaware, from which they were taken by habeas corpus and set free; and resolving that a select committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the circumstances attending the murder, and by whose procurement the reprieve and transfer were made, and the consideration for the same, and the reasons thereof, and all the fact connected therewith; the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, and to report to the House such action as it may deem necessary.

What gives especial interest to this matter is that it is charged that a present Cabinet officer, who was at that time practising law in Washington, received an enormous fee for using his personal influence with the President in obtaining a reprieve for these scoundrels, who have just been set free.

Democratic Gratitude to the President.

Mr. Le Blond, a Democratic member of the House from Ohio, in discussing yesterday the bill providing for the assembling of the Fortieth and each succeeding Congress upon the 4th day of March of the years in which the Congressional terms of office commence made the following allusions to the President:—

"I can see nothing but mischief in this whole system of legislation, and I would much rather, if gentlemen are going to legislate in that way, that they would at once make a bold strike, and take the head of the Executive off. (Cries of "Good" and "Let us understand the matter." Laughter.) We have no interest in the Executive on this side of the House—not the least. (Renewed laughter.) He is not the man of our choice; we did not put him there. (Clapping of hands.) We do not claim any benefits under him, and certainly we did not receive any in the late campaign. (Renewed laughter.) We never took him up, and we, therefore, had no right to drop him. There was no necessity of our dropping that which we had never taken up. We never took him up, and he never took us up. It is true, whenever he ran into our line of policy, we were bound to sustain him; but we never pretended to shoulder that which this radical party has put into power. To do so would destroy any party in the world. (Roars of laughter.)"

Pride and Poverty.

Raleigh, N. C., December 6.—Colonel Leach, Chairman of the Committee on the Constitutional Amendment, reported in the State Senate to-day *adversely* to the ratification of the amendment. Both Houses of the Legislature *have resolved unanimously* to accept the proffer of assistance made by the Freedmen's Bureau to the destitute whites and blacks.

—The pride of the chivalric Southern heart is too great for it to submit to the degradation of adopting the Constitutional amendment—a provision at once most magnanimous and just. But while we of course admire the *hauteur* which will refuse humility, yet it strikes us, good, honest souls, that there is a slight inconsistency in *unanimously* accepting Northern charity and feeding on Northern alms, when they will not assent to any of the requests of the donors. Think how badly the North would feel, if both its amendment and its bread were to be rejected! For the glory of pride, we hope that hereafter both Northern aid and Northern propositions will be treated with scorn by our Southern neighbors.

The law authorizing the payment of "loyal" slaveholders for their slaves who enlisted in the Union army, is very likely to be repealed. It ought to be.

The probabilities are that Nebraska and Colorado will both be admitted as States during the present session of Congress.

Maximilian is said to display the same symptoms of insanity his wife did in her recent visit to Europe.

Seward and Stevens.—It is said that Secretary Seward called on Thaddeus Stevens at his rooms last evening, and had a long private interview. Everybody in Washington is exercised to knew what it means, as Seward and Stevens have not been on friendly terms for years.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia propose to amend the suffrage bill for the District so as to require all voters to be able to read the Constitution of the United States, and to write their own names.

Adjourned.—Both branches of Congress have adjourned over till Monday to allow the Committees time to work in preparing legislation.

Recent despatches from Minister Bigelow, in Paris, indicate that all danger of a collision between the French Government and our own has passed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHEPPARD'S SHIPPERS' GUIDE,

Giving complete shipping directions to Railroad River, and Inland towns throughout twenty-four Western and Southern States, viz:—

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PERKINE & HIGGINS, Publishers, No 50 N. FOURTH Street, are our agents for the sale of the work when published.

PHILIP A. HIGGINS, our General Agent, is now in the city soliciting advertisements, subscriptions, etc. All communications addressed to him at Box 1489, Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

J. S. SHEPPARD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
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THE CENTRAL SKATING PARK will be open for public inspection on

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Of the present week, and the patrons of the Park and the public are respectfully invited.

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On Thursday the Park will be lighted with the new improved GAS LIGHT REFLECTORS, and be open for evening visitors. 12 4 5t5p

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STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

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GREENBACKS
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issued by the United States, taken from proof impressions on file in the Treasury Department by permission of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

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No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Price, $1. Sent by mail $1 10. 12 7 3t

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northern Liberties on HUTTONWOOD street below Sixth having undergone extensive alterations and improvements, will be rededicated to the worship of God next Sabbath, 9th instant. The Pastor, Rev. F. J. SHEPHERD D D will preach the sermon in the Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. DANIEL MARCH in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Very interesting services may be expected, to which all are invited 12 7 2t*

THE FAIR OF TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Germantown, will commence at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 5, and continue to the 12th inclusive Season Tickets 25 cents. Single admission 10 cents 12 4 4t*

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

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A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the hand kerchief and person, is unequalled.

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FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

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SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
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have just received the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates and Skates of every description.

Also—RUBBER SHOES,
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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LAWRENCE H. KELLY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD KELLY and THOMAS H. GREEN, Executors of the last Will and Testament of LAWRENCE H. KELLY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 1428 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING,
12 7 fmw 6t* Auditor.

BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,

THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART-GALLERY,

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Admission, 25 Cents. Subscribers Free.

This great work of art is the second highest premium in the

Crosby Opera House Art Distribution,

To be made on the 21st of JANUARY.

Owing to the very LIMITED PERIOD allotted to the exhibition, and the MANY THOUSANDS OF SUBSCRIBERS in this city whom it is proposed shall see this glorious painting WITHOUT CHARGE, it has been determined that the holders of shares shall be admitted ONCE on the presentation of their certificates.

There is also a FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS in connection with the above Exhibition, embracing a number of PREMIUMS to be awarded to subscribers, including works by Moran, Waugh, Lewis, Gifford, Young, Hamilton, and a number of other eminent artists.

Subscriptions will be received at the Gallery, and also at No. 617 CHESNUT Street (New "Bulletin" Building). Gallery open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

T. B. PUGH,

12 6 3t AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

N. B.—The Books are liable to close at any time, and the awards take place without further notice.

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Usual Restrictions in Travel, Residence, and Employment Removed.

INCOME OF YEAR ENDING NOV. 1, 1866, OVER

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WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, inlaid and brass-bound; Walnut Mahogany, and Papier Mache.

Portfolios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.
Backgammon Boards, Chess, and Dominoes.
Gamesl Games!! of every description.
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Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.
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Forte Monnaies,	Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
Bankers' Cases,	Portfolios,	Cabas,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11 26 1m

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of HARVEY & PARIS, Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be transacted by B. FRANK PARIS.

M. L. HARVEY,
B. FRANK PARIS.

December 4, 1866. [12 6 3t] No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

CHRISTMAS!

W. W. CASSIDY,

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15

BAILEY & CO.

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Fine Watches, Clocks,
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NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

SILVER WARE FOR

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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KITCHEN & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW STORE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.

FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

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N. BULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

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Have now ready for sale the most

COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

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SMITH & DREER,

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Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of

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Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.

A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp

THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR.

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PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, [10 31 m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great Ristori as "Medea." As the time approaches for the *debut* of this distinguished artiste in our city, the excitement to see and hear her increases. The rush for secured seats has been great, but we learn that quite a number of very desirable places, especially in the balcony, still remain unsold. The fact is worth observing, as indicating a peculiar local taste. In New York the balcony seats are always the first to be taken, and they there command a premium; while in Philadelphia the parquet is most in demand. As this is not due to any essential difference in the opera houses or theatres of the two cities, it is difficult to account for such a marked difference in preference as regards position.

The character selected by the great tragedienne for her first appearance—that of "Medea"—is one which shows Ristori's genius to the greatest perfection. The play itself is one of the best of her *repertoire*, and its production, both in Europe and in this country, has always created a *furor*. We doubt not that its representation in Philadelphia, on Monday evening next, will form no exception to the rule.

A great treat, therefore, is in store for those who witness the performance of *Medea*, which was written, by-the-way, for Rachel, but who declining to appear in it, it was accepted by Ristori, whose success was so great in it that Rachel, who was present the first night of its performance, was so enraptured that she fainted. M. Legouve, its distinguished author, who was terribly chagined at Rachel's rejection of his great play, was so overjoyed at the success of his tragedy that he wrote afterwards:—"Rachel killed me, but Ristori has restored me to life."

On Tuesday evening M'me Adelaide Ristori will appear as "Marie Stuart." The sale of tickets for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will commence at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's music store to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

THE FRENCH OPERA—"ZAMPA" AND THE "CROWN DIAMONDS."—The entertainment presented this evening by Juignet and Driver's French troupe will consist of *Zampa* and *Le Maitre de Chapelle*, Mademoiselle Naddie and M. Armand appearing respectively as 'Camille" and "Zampa," and Mademoiselle Laurentis and M. Wilhelm as "Gertrude" and "Barnabe." The intrinsic interest due to the entire entertainment will receive an outside impulse from the fact that General Geary, Governor elect, will, it is understood, be present, and occupy a proscenium box. The name of Mademoiselle Naddie is not precisely identified with the reputation of the French troupe; but it is sufficiently pleasant to warrant the feeling of a good degree of public interest in her reappearance.

At the matinee, to-morrow, the *Crown Diamonds* will be presented, with Naddie, Laurentis, and Authelme in the principal *roles*.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The performances at this house to-night are for the benefit of John E McDonough. The interesting drama of *Long Strike* and a popular farce will be performed. Mr. McDonough has catered most successfully for the public, and he deserves a substantial remembrance to night.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon Mr. McDonough and the whole company will appear in *Arrah na-Pogue*, for a matinee performance. To-morrow evening *Long Strike* will be presented.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are to make their last appearance but one this evening. Mrs. Paul will introduce her impersonation of "Garibaldi," which was an eminent success in London. She is a more variously gifted Protean performer than has appeared in this city within the memory of many middle-aged theatre-goers. On Monday evening Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will commence an engagement.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke's benefit will take place this evening, when he will appear in three popular pieces. The house will be crowded on this occasion.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook* is still filling this place of amusement. As it will shortly be withdrawn for a Christmas spectacle, all who have not seen it should do so speedily. There will be a matinee on Saturday afternoon, when the *Black Crook* will be presented.

GOING TO LEAVE US.—Mr. E. A. Locke, the comedian of the American Theatre, withdraws from that establishment, we are informed, and joins the forces at the Academy of Music, Albany, New York. Mr. Locke is a most deserving favorite at the "American," and we think the management will have some difficulty in filling his position.

AN ART EXHIBITION.—There is now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 1305 Chesnut street, a fine landscape by Bierstadt, entitled "The Yo-Semite Valley." It belongs to the Crosby Opera House Art Association, and is intended as the second prize in the national distribution to take place in January. It is a companion-picture with "The Base of the Rocky Mountains," by the same artist, which was purchased by Sir Morton Peto for twenty thousand dollars, and will be exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris, in 1867. The picture now to be seen at the Art Gallery represents a view in the Yo Semite Valley, bounded on either side by precipitous ranges of naked rocks, towering into most startling and imposing altitude. In the foreground is a space of level country, painted with rare fidelity and truth in tone and texture. But the great merit of the picture is its light and atmosphere. The whole canvas seems surrounded with the latter, and the particles of golden light fill the middle distance and background, and render them luminous with the warm glow of the summer sun. The picture is well worthy a visit.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following is the programme for to-morrow afternoon:—

Concert Overture (first time).....F. Lindpaintner
Sailor Song (first time).....R. Schumann
Myrtle Wreath's Waltz.....Strauss
Meditation (by request).....Seb. Bach
Overture—"Hebriden".....Mendelssohn
Second Finale—"Lorelei" (first time).....V. Wallace
Gambrinus Festive Sounds—Galop (first time).....G. Michaelis

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are exhibiting a very curious and comical *Black Crook* to crowded houses every night.

THE OLD FOLKS have a splendid programme for this evening and to-morrow afternoon, at National Hall.

VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, Vine street, below Eighth. Miss Victoria Howard, Miss Ada Tosman, and the Excelsior Orchestra every evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

AN AFRICAN RAID.—Last evening, at a late hour, when all good citizens were wrapped in sound repose, the inmates of the house of William Max, the keeper of a drinking saloon on Germantown avenue, above Seventh, were aroused by a general hammering, kicking, and swearing at the door. On the door being opened, two negroes stepped within, and demanded the immediate serving up of large amounts of 'tanglefoot' and "lightning." They being in a somewhat inebriated state, the request was refused, whereupon a general smashing was carried on, making considerable noise, and waking the neighborhood. Notwithstanding their semi-tipsy state, considerable muscular power was developed. Some of their friends arriving soon after the commencement of the disturbance, took them away in safety before arrests could be made. Up to the present time they have not been arrested.

BURNING OF A STEAM-TUG.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, the tug-boat *George M. Griffin*, lying at the wharf of Day, Carter & Day, Cooper's Point, took fire. The boat, at the time, was lying astern of a schooner on the ways, but was hauled to the wharf opposite. One of the watchmen was sleeping in the cabin at the time, and was awakened by the smoke, and gave the alarm, and with the other watchmen of the yard attempted to subdue the flames with buckets of water. They partially succeeded in keeping the flames down until the steamers arrived upon the ground and effectually subdued them. All the forward part of the boat, including the pilot-house, was burned. The machinery was greatly damaged by the heat and water. The total loss is between three and four thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable]

A MANIFEST SWINDLE—LET THE PEOPLE BE ON THEIR GUARD.—A few days ago, we exposed the wretched attempt at swindling simple-minded people which is now being perpetrated by some persons in Cincinnati, styling themselves "Williams & Co., Actuaries of the United States Prize Concert." The manner in which they carry on their disreputable calling, as we then showed, is by procuring, in some way or other, the addresses of persons residing in this and other cities, at a distance from the headquarters of their operations; and then forwarding to them a printed circular, of which the following is a copy, the blanks being filled up to suit the circumstances:—

Present Headquarters, Show Rooms, and Office of the United States Prize Concert, Nos. 10 and 12 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, November 23, 1866.—Mr. —— —— Your ticket, No. ——, has drawn a prize, valued at $75. The charges and expenses on the same amount to $5 25. Please remit to us that amount, and state by what express you wish the prize sent Address Williams & Co., Actuaries, Box No. 900, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Now as a matter of course no person who has any knowledge of the tricks for making money, to which resort is had by scheming villains who are too lazy to engage in any kind of honest toil, will be "taken in and done for" by such a temptation as is here presented. Nor is it to be presumed that a person gifted with the ordinary amount of common sense, who encounters in this case for the first time anything of the kind, will be deceived by it.

Unfortunately, however, the world is not made up exclusively of people whose chief characteristic is common sense. And for this reason Messrs. Williams & Co., find it possible, we dare say, to derive a very neat income from their present occupation. Since we published our first article, calling attention to this particular swindle, other cases in which it has been attempted have come under our notice. It was only yesterday afternoon that a very poor and equally credulous old lady, living some distance out of town, was saved her $5 25 by having her attention directed to the article in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of last Monday by a clerk of one of our express companies, to whom she applied for a draft, to be remitted to these Cincinnati Prize Concert Swindlers.

The only way by which the credulous and avaricious portion of our population can be saved from the cunning machinations of swindlers of this stripe, is for the newspapers to take up the matter and give it a thorough ventilation. It would not be amiss, seither, if the postmaster of Cincinnati should look into the affairs of Messrs. Williams & Co., and withhold their letters until they can satisfy him, and the public as well, that they are anything more than swindlers. He is certainly authorized to take this course by the laws regulating the Post Office Department; and he is not only authorized to do so, but it is made his imperative duty thus to put a stop to any such attempt at swindling through the agency of the mails. Possibly he is not aware of the operations of Messrs. Williams & Co., and for fear such should be the case, we have taken the trouble to call his attention to the subject. In the meantime, let no person forward to Cincinnati five dollars and twenty-five cents, under the belief that the will receive in return for it a prize worth seventy-five dollars, or any other tangible sum. A moment's thought will surely convince him that a business conducted on such unbusiness-like principles can only result in the financial ruin of those engaged in it, unless the latter should, as in this case we have no doubt they do, coolly place the remittances in their pockets and smile at the verdancy of their dupes.

THE NEW COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No stronger evidence can be adduced of the growth of a community in point of population and progressive civilization, than the ocular evidence of its places of religious worship. For in Christian communities they are always in keeping with the advancement of the people; and the building of new church edifices, the enlarging and remodelling of old ones, is proof positive of increasing congregations and enlarged ideas as to proper places for religious worship. It is with great pleasure that we notice the constant improvements which are daily being made in this direction in different parts of our city; especially in the northern part are they more general.

The congregation of the old Cohocksink Presbyterian Church (Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, pastor), situated on Germantown avenue, near the junction of Fifth street, by the large additions to its membership during the last winter, was compelled by necessity to commence the erection of a new church edifice last August, on Columbia avenue, facing Franklin street, one of the finest sites in the city. The church is built of pressed brick, having a front of Trenton brown sandstone, of pleasing contrast and fine appearance. It is one hundred and thirteen feet in depth, sixty-five in breadth, and the gable is at the heighth of one hundred feet. The elevation to the top of the spire, when completed according to the plan, will be two hundred and twenty feet, making one of the highest and most imposing in the city. The cost of building and material is about $50,000; the ground, $6000; and contingent expenses will make a total sum of $60,000, ensuring a most imposing ornament to the city. It will have every modern convenience, and will have a sitting capacity of one thousand. The edifice, by the day and night working of a large corps of laborers, is fast nearing completion, the roof being nearly all on. It is expected, if aided by favorable weather, that the lecture-room will be completed within two months for occupation. The ladies of the congregation are working energetically in making preparations for a fair, which is to be held in the new church, to commence one week before Christmas. Due notice will be given of it, with all matters thereto pertaining.

THE LIFE OF OUR LORD.—We are privileged to announce to those of our readers who were prevented from listening on Sunday night last to the fifth discourse on the above theme, that it will be presented for their benefit in our to-morrow's issue. In making this announcement we would observe that, in the finished tone and pure doctrinal sentiment, the pathetic and persuasive appeal to believers and unbelievers, combined with the genuine apostolic style of presenting the truth, our minds are floated back to the days of the revered Bethune, when he, at the same sacred desk, provided similar instructions. Many of the surviving members of the original flock of Dr. Bethune cheerfully acknowledge a marked similarity of style of logic and rhetoric in the discourses of the Rev. J. W. Schenck, pastor of the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Tenth and Filbert streets. The next discourse will be on "Our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness," to be delivered on Sunday evening next, the 9th inst. In this allusion to this minister of the Gospel, we add, with much gratification, the increasing interest evinced in the Wednesday evening lectures, which are of the most entertaining and instructive character.

STEALING BOOTS.—David Hutchinson, who is an ardent admirer of a neat-fitting pair of boots, became enamored of a pair that were hanging in front of the boot and shoe store of Mr. Stillman, at No. 812 Spring Garden street. Not having the money to pay for them, and being too bashful to ask for them, he quietly picked them up and walked off with his prize. He was born under an unlucky star, however, and was detected and arrested soon after in Drum court, close by, and was escorted to the office of Alderman Massey, who held him in $1000 bail to answer for his little transaction.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

CARELESSNESS OF WORKMEN.—Injurious results often come from the extreme carelessness of workmen in all manners of business. But it is a more characteristic feature with those whose business it is to load and unload cargoes and wagons on the wharves and streets. The tossing of articles from street to warehouse, without observing the movements of passers-by, and the utter disregard of their well-being, should be remedied. For it is the most easy thing imaginable to strike a person when all the energies of the tossers are concentrated in the effort to see the fast and regular movements of such things as bricks, bags of salt, hams, kegs, etc., arching through the air.

This is common not only to the docks, but to all of our business streets, without exception. It was but this morning, near the West Jersey ferry, that an old lady, who had just arrived from across the river, and was quietly making her way along Front street, was struck, and no doubt severely injured, by one of the many large hams that were flung across the walk in regular succession. The lady having the misfortune to be near-sighted, attempted to pass while the workmen, utterly disregarding her presence, were heaving the hams in wondrous style.

It is none of the pleasantest sensations, especially in a crowded street, to be hit in this manner, or to have the supply of our breath immediately stopped by the blow of some board, which is brought into painful conjunction with the body by the carelessness of a gaping carpenter or cargo-shifter. Let these unmindful persons imagine the feelings of the victim of such an occurrence if they can; then remember that others have the same sensations, and try to remedy this injurious defect.

SHARP SWINDLING OPERATION.—Rather a sharp piece of villany was perpetrated upon a tailor who has his place of business at No. 936 North Second street. It appears that a family in reduced circumstances had advertised a couple of rooms to let in their house, at No. 1928 Davy street. A young man called in answer to the advertisement, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday, and engaged them, and also asked permission of the lady of the house to place a piano in the parlor. He said his wife only needed it for her own amusement. The lady consented. He then went away, and between the hours of 4 and 5 in the evening he called again with a scrubbing brush and bucket, and said that the piano would be there soon. So saying, he commenced to sweep and arrange the room, as she supposed, for the reception of the piano. She left him engaged thus. In a few minutes after she had left the room, a tailor rang the bell, and was admitted by the young man to the parlor. He had with him a bundle of clothing, which the young man asked him to allow him to try on, going upstairs for that purpose. The tailor sat in the parlor for half an hour waiting for his return, and then getting impatient, he called the lady of the house, and asked her if she would call the young man down, as he was in a hurry. She went after him, and found he had gone, and had left the front door open. The disappointed tailor left a sadder and a wiser man, having paid dearly for his experience, the clothing being valued at $70.

CHEATING A PUBLICAN.—William D. Birch, who is supposed to be a near relative of the man who "went up and down to seek his dinner through the town," and who, as the veracious historian tells us, brought up at a place where they did not sell "bread with one fish-ball," has got into a slight difficulty. It seems that William, or Bill, as his cronies generally call him, thought he could do a cuter thing than that.

He walked into a restaurant yesterday afternoon, at No. 1528 Lombard street, and sitting down before a table, called for a bountiful dinner, which was furnished to him. He ate with a good relish, and getting up, was going out very calmly, picking his teeth, when the keeper of the restaurant called to him that he had forgotten to pay for his dinner. He replied that he had not forgotten to pay, but that his memory was better than his pocket-book, and that he did not intend to insult the man's hospitality by offering him filthy lucre for the entertainment. The proprietor did not see the matter in that way, and had the Jeremy Diddler arrested on a charge of misdemeanor. He had a hearing before Alderman Pottinger, and was committed to answer.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—This affair, now looked forward to by our belles and beaux with the most pleasurable anticipations, will come off on Monday evening, January 14, 1867, at the Academy of Music, and will, doubtless, eclipse those of the past seasons. Messrs. Abel and Risley, the directors of this grand *fete*, are too well known to be considered parsimonious in their arrangements of *Bals Masques;* and when we say that heretofore their management has been second to none, we think that we but utter the sentiments of our readers. We might mention many new features which are in preparation for the occasion, but would prefer that the already large number of subscribers may see for themselves. We can, however, assure those who may be fortunate enough to assist upon the occasion that a rare treat is in store for them, and we anticipate witnessing such an avalanche of novelties and assemblage of beauty and fashion, *en costume*, as has been unequalled in our city. We have secured our admission ticket; go thou and do likewise.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—A young man named Henry Hookey was arrested yesterday upon the charge of embezzlement. He was employed as a canvassing agent by Mr. Costar, who is the agent for the "Gospel Directory" for 1867. It was Hookey's duty to go around soliciting subscribers and advertisements, and as told the parties if they wished to have their names inserted in capitals they would have to pay an extra fee or fifty cents. It was his duty to make returns to Mr. Costar daily, with the names of the parties. Instead of doing that, he has been appropriating the money so collected to his own use. Some of the parties complained to Mr. Costar, supposing that they had no right to pay it. By this means the young man was detected, and was arrested at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him to answer in $1000 bail.

BURGLAR FOILED.—John Stein was arrested at Manayunk yesterday morning, under very suspicious circumstances. It appears that he was found in the enclosure belonging to Dobson's Mills, at a very early hour. When discovered he was trying to persuade, or coax, a faithful "Towser" to allow him to pass him. But the latter "knew his duty better," and had no children. A policeman happened to be close by during the man's earnest appeals to the "dorg," and asked the man what he was doing there. He said he only wanted a place to rest, as he had come down from Whitehaven on a train of cars, and was tired, and had no place to go to. The officer arrested him, and took him before Alderman Ramsdell, who committed him in default of $800 bail.

A HARD CASE.—Henry Kingston was arrested last Monday night, and committed by Alderman Stallman, on a charge of larceny and suspicion of arson. He was arrested on a warrant charging him with setting fire to Mr. Harkness' carriage-house, at Chesnut Hill. On seaching his place, a set of harness, a saddle, tools, etc., were found. A pair of spurs were found in his pocket at the time of his arrest. All of the property was recognized as belonging to Mr. Harkness. Kingston was arrested some time ago on a charge of burning the barn of Mr. Rex, of the same place. He was formerly in the employ of the latter gentleman, and has the name of being a very bad character, although only nineteen years of age.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—At a very early hour yesterday morning a policeman discovered a couple of small boys, about eleven years of age, engaged in trying to open one of the butchers' stalls in the Spring Garden Market House. One of the youngsters sat on the stall and beat a 'devil's tattoo" with his heels and knuckles, while his comrade endeavored to open the stall with a skeleton key. The officer watched their operations for a short time, and then made a pounce upon them, capturing them both. They had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and gave the names of Ferdinend Belder and Jesse De Haven. They were held in $600 bail each to answer.

A SHARP BOARDER.—James Wallace took lodgings at the Barley Sheaf Hotel, in North Second street, the night before last. In the morning, when the chambermaid went to make up the beds, she found the sheets missing from the bed in the room next to the one occupied by Wallace. She informed the clerk, and on going up, the door of Wallace's room was found locked. Unlocking it, he went in, and found the two missing sheets stowed away under the pillows.

Wallace was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $600 bail to answer. Wallace is a Baltimorean, and at the hearing could not give any account of how the sheets found their way into his room. It is supposed it was done by the agency of the spirits (not ardent).

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Mr. David H. Mundy has been appointed General Agent of this railway during the illness of Colonel John Y. Bryant, the well-known occupant of that position. Mr. Mundy is the oldest conductor of the road, and he is a gentleman admirably fitted for the place. His business capacity and urbanity are gracefully exhibited to all who have transactions with him. The selection will meet with general approval from the patrons of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

A THIEVISH VAGRANT.—Mary Monaghan was arrested yesterday morning in Auburn street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, for the supposed larceny of a cloth coat, a shepherd's plaid dress, a lady's dress-hat, and some other articles, as mentioned in our issue of yesterday. All the articles except the cloth coat had been sold. She was arrested in the act of attempting to dispose of the latter for $1 50, its real value being $50. She was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer for suspicion of larceny.

BURGLARY IN A DRY GOODS STORE.—The dry goods store of Mr. Monteith, at No. 513 S. Twentieth street, was entered this morning and robbed of several pieces of merino, some sewing-silk, several rolls of ribbon, and other things, to the value of $600. The thieves had obtained an entrance at the rear by boring two holes through a shutter back of the store, and then shoving back the bolt. The job bore evidence of having been the work of a skilful hand.

STEALING CHANGES OF RAIMENT.—At an early hour this morning Robert Thomas, a "culled individual" boarding at a place in Apple street, near Brown, undertook to replenish his wardrobe at the expense of his fellow-lodgers. The game did not work well, however, and Robert soon found himself in the grasp of the law. He was arrested at Lawrence and Crown streets, and committed in default of bail by Alderman Toland.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—A young fellow named Daniel Devlin was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, and threatening to kill. It appears that Daniel, who was in the habit of abusing his mother, managed to cap the climax yesterday morning by kicking her in a brutal manner, throwing her down stairs, and then drew a knife on her, threatening to kill her. He was arrested, and held in $600 bail to answer by Alderman Clouds.

TIMELY RELIEF.—A poor destitute woman called at the Mayor's office this morning about the time he was holding his usual levee, and asked for help. The kind-hearted Chief of Police, Mr. Ruggles, introduced her, and explained her case to his lieutenants, and their prompt and generous contributions sent the poor creature off rejoicing. It was an occasion that a feeling person feels happy to record as a pleasant memory.

LARCENY OF PIG IRON.—George Shaefer and Charles Myers were arrested this morning and held in $800 bail for a further hearing by Alderman Clouds. They had a skiff at the foot of Shackamaxon street wharf, in which was a quantity of pig iron which they had stolen. Information concerning the skiff and iron can be had by applying to Lieutenant Whitcraft at the Nineteenth Ward Police Station.

STOLE A WATCH.—Henry Robinson, who robbed a man in Tioga street of a watch the other day and escaped, was arrested by Officer Rhoner after the latter had followed and tracked him up to the county line. He arrested him, and after a hearing before Alderman Fitch he was committed in default of $1000 bail.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—We understand the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore will inaugurate a series of lectures on the "Prodigal Son," next Sunday evening, at the Presbyterian Church, Germantown avenue, near the junction of Fifth street.

FOUND DEAD.—A woman was found dead in her bed this morning, at No. 307 N. Twenty-first street.

A man died suddenly at No. 6 Cromley Place, Sixth street, above Race, this morning. The Coroner was notified in both cases.

OWNER WANTED.—The reserve police picked up a bundle of fine leather bridle-bits, which are now awaiting an owner at the Central Police Station.

AT HOME.—Edwin Forrest, the eminent American tragedian, has arrived in this city from California, where he has just concluded his farewell engagement on the Pacific coast. Mr. Forrest is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and looks remarkably well.

WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12·00.	Price last year,			$20·00
" "	15·00.	"	"	"	25·00
" "	20·00.	"	"	"	30·00
" "	25·00.	"	"	"	35·00
" "	30·00.	"	"	"	45·00
" "	35·00	"	"	"	50·00
BUSINESS COATS	$ 8·50.	"	"	"	$12·00
" "	9·00.	"	"	"	14·00
" "	10·00.	"	"	"	15·00
" "	11·00	"	"	"	16·00
" "	12·00	"	"	"	18·00
" "	14·00.	"	"	"	20·00
" "	16·00.	"	"	"	22·00
" "	18·00.	"	"	"	25·00
PANTS at	$ 4·00.	"	"	"	$ 6·00
" "	5·00.	"	"	"	7·00
" "	6·00.	"	"	"	8·00
" "	7·00.	"	"	"	10·00
" "	8·00.	"	"	"	12·00
" "	9·00.	"	"	"	14·00
" "	10·00.	"	"	"	15·00
VESTS at	$ 2·50.	"	"	"	$ 4·00
" "	3·00.	"	"	"	5·00
" "	4·00.	"	"	"	6·00
" "	5·00.	"	"	"	7·50
" "	6·00.	"	"	"	9·00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Mens' Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets, X

No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.—

All the latest novelties in FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

Black Velvet Cloaks,
Velvet Beaver Cloaks,
Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Chinchilla Beaver Cloaks.

New styles of Astrachan Cloaks, trimmed with *Angola Fringe*—Muffs to match.

W. P. CAMPBELL.

No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.

A beautiful, rich, and varied stock of LADIES' FURS!

Russian Sable, Siberian Squirrel,
Hudson's Bay Sable, Grey Crimea,
Mink Sable, Black Persian,
Chinchilla. Black Astrachan,
Royal Ermine, White Angola

"Grebe" Collars and Muffs—a great novelty.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS!

In all colors and at all prices.

W. P. CAMPBELL.

SCARLET CORSETS.—The most stylish and elegant article in the Corset line that we have yet seen is now offered by Mr John M. Finn Seventh and Arch streets. The material is of bright scarlet, magnificently got up, embroidered with white silk. It is a French article, and is certain to be popular. His new *German* Embroidered Corsets, in colors, are also beautiful. In addition to these Mr. Finn offers,

At the Lowest Prices,

French Cane Corsets.
French Whalebone "B" Corsets," 16 bones.
French Whalebone "B, B" Corsets, 32 bones.
The Jenny Lind Whalebone Corset.
Second quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
First quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
Embroidered-top and front Corsets.
E. P. D plain-finished Corsets.
Purple Embroidered Corsets, and
Black Embroidered Corsets.

Mr. Finn has also now open a full line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, at the lowest prices.

All the above articles can be had by retailers at the lowest wholesale prices.

GRAND OPENING OF ZEPHYR GOODS.—Just opened, a magnificent assortment of rich Zephyr Goods, adapted for the approaching season. Among them will be found some rare gems and novelties. The early attention of the Ladies is solicited.

JOHN M. FINN,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR SLIPPERS.—A large assortment, worked with beads, floss, and zephyr, in beautiful designs of tufted birds, flowers, animals, and set figures, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, in great variety, such as birds of brilliant plumage, cats, dogs, fawns, ducks, and heads, perfect copies of nature, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

CHAIRS, CAMP STOOLS, AND RUGS, in large variety. Eureka Zephyr, a most excellent and cheap substitute for imported Zephyrs, at the lowest prices. Also Cable Zephyrs, a splendid article for Afghans, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES are charged, when large quantities of goods are purchased, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

OIL PAINTINGS.—The sale of Oil Paintings will be continued this evening at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at 7½ o'clock precisely, when the balance of the catalogue will be disposed of, including many works of merit.

MISS JULIA CANTY, No. 399 Canal street, New York, who has been using Sewing Machines eleven years, states, in her testimony before the Commissioner of Patents:—"I like the Grover & Baker Machine best; it is simpler. I have tested the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer. I give the Grover & Baker the preference over all others; it is easier managed, the stitch is durable; I have made garments on the Grover & Baker Machine and had the garments entirely worn out without ripping at all; and the machine is much easier learned. It will do a greater range of work; it will do from a piece of heavy cloth to a piece of Nainsook without any change excepting cotton and needles. I can make an ordinary intelligent girl quite a good operator in about a week, and on other machines I do not think they would understand as well in three weeks, the Grover & Baker Machine is so simple."

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal). Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No. 923 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LAST NEW THING OUT IN OVERCOATS?—If not, visit Charles Stokes & Co.'s ready-made Clothing house, under the Continental, and you will see the last new one out about 5 o'clock P. M., as that is the time they take them in; and later in the evening, you can see them all inside.

A SOFTNESS as well as a richness of the shadows, bringing the features in relief, is peculiar to the Photographs made at B F Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards or one large Photograph for $1.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co, Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12 $14, $16, $18,
and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11 $13, $15, $17,
$19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4 $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $11, $12, $14
$15, $16.
Vests at $2 $2·50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5,
$5 50 to $9.

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Under Clothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

KREWSON—SOMERS.—On the 28th of November, by Rev. M. B Pay, Mr. ISAAC KREWSON, Jr., to Miss EVA SOMERS, all of Cheltenham, Pa.

MULFORD—WARE.—By Friends' ceremony, on the 4th instant, before his Honor Ebenezer Dann, Mayor of the city of Salem N. J., ISAAC B. MULFORD JR., of Millville, to MARY M. WARE, of the former city.

PATTERSON—FAUCETT.—On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr JOHN W. PATTERSON to Miss CATHARINE A. FAUCETT.

PETERSON—UHLER.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev James Reilly, JOHN PETERSON to LIZZIE C., daughter of the late Joan Uhler, M. D., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 6th instant, MIRIAM, daughter of Charles and Ann Austin in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1107 Ogden street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

KNOWLES.—December 5, 1866, at Milwaukee, Colonel O. B. KNOWLES

MACNEIL.—After a short but severe illness, HARRIET ANN, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Macneil, and granddaughter of William M. and Maria Parnell, aged 14 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No 412 Carpenter street, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock.

SELLERS.—On the 6th instant, CORNELIUS SELLERS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, D. M. Sellers, No. 1022 Brown street, on Monday morning next at 8 o'clock. Funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

NEW PATTERNS OF SKATES HAVE JUST been added to our previous good assortment, making it now rather superior. Also, parlor skates, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE NEW STYLE OF CARVED BRONZE T handles, bell pulls, and front-door lock furniture, with a general variety of builders' hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MUCH GOOD COAL IS THROWN INTO your ash barrel by not having the ashes first screened. The several kinds of patent ash sifters and sieves sold by us will often pay for themselves in the coal saved. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w2t4

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w2t4

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

By United States and European Associated Press.

The Fenians.

LONDON, December 7—Noon.—The *Post* in a strong editorial this morning, urges that a strict enquiry be made in regard to the extent of the Fenian organization in England, and in what manner the depots of arms in Liverpool and elsewhere are guarded.

Kingly Courtesies

BERLIN, December 7—Noon.—The Crown Prince of Denmark visited the King of Prussia to-day.

French Blockade of Corea.

PARIS, December 7—Noon.—The French vessels-of-war have blockaded Corea.

French Officers Leaving Rome.

ROME, December 7.—The French officers who have so long been on duty in this city took a farewell leave of the Pope this morning.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 7—Noon.—Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* to day, reports the sales of cotton for the week at 60,000 bales. The market shows a decline of ¼d @ ½d pound on the week, Middling uplands being quoted at 12¾d.

The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales, and the market at this hour is somewhat firmer than at the opening, though quotations remain without change.

LIVERPOOL, December 7—Noon.—Breadstuffs.—There is no change to report in the Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, December 7—Noon.—Provisions are without change.

LONDON, December 7—Noon.—The opening price of Consols is 88¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The following are the opening prices of American securities:—United States Five-twenties, 71; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77½; Erie Railway shares, 47½.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 7.

An Important Bill—A Blow at Morrissey.

The House Judiciary Committee will report a bill making members elect ineligible who have paid money for votes. This bill is designed to throw out John Morrissey and Fernando Wood.

Mexican Affairs.

The Government has taken prompt action in the disapproval of the course of General Sedgwick at Matamoras.

Conover the Perjurer.

This morning the counsel for Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, charged with perjury in the manufacture of evidence against Jeff Davis and others, in the assassination case, filed a demurrer to the indictment, which will be argued in a few days.

Persecuting the Freedmen.

Reports have reached here

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following papers relative to Mexico accompany the President's annual message:

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, May 16, 1866.—Sir: I translate from *La France* of last evening the following announcement: "The embarkation of troops of Austrian volunteers for Mexico has been countermanded. Those enlisted have been discharged, and the majority of them have been enrolled in the Army of the North." I suppose I may consider this paragraph, in a semi-official paper, as practically answering the inquiry which I addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Thursday last, and as finally disposing of what threatened to become an unpleasant complication. Apropos of our relations with Mexico, and more especially the latest phase of them, I invite your attention to the annexed extracts from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, semi-official, and from the *Debats*, mild opposition.

General Almonte, who was appointed to replace Mr. Hidago at this court, as the representative of Mexico, has arrived.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, &c.

[Enclosure No. 1—From the Memorial Diplomatique, May 13.] According to an American letter published in the Times, the Minister of the United States at Paris recently suggested to the Cabinet of the Tuileries that, for the purpose of arresting the military reprisals in Mexico, the Juarez government should be informed of the limit within which the French army of occupation should be withdrawn. M. Drouyn L'Huys delivered this overture for the reason that the French government had no means of communication with Juarez. At length Mr. Bigelow offered for this purpose to the Cabinet of the Tuileries the good offices of his government, near which is accredited the Juarist agent, M. Romero.

It appears from our information that what there may be of truth in the story relates to the steps formerly taken by the Federal Cabinet to induce France to demand from the Mexican government the repeal of certain decrees concerning the Juarist brigandage. These steps, and the reception which they met with from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, all this is found at length in the Civil Jaune of 1866, and we believe that no later incidents could have changed in this regard the rule of the Imperial government.

[Enclosure No. 2—From the Memorial Diplomatique, May 13.] According to the information which reaches us from Vienna, the Imperial government has had no difficulty in convincing me that Austria has no intention to send troops to Mexico to replace those now there; that the volunteers in question cannot be considered as Austrian soldiers, as it is of their own accord that, after having fulfilled their military obligations in their own country, they enlist in the service of the Emperor Maximilian to form an integral portion of the Mexican army. The proof that this incident seems to have been settled in a satisfactory manner is that the embarkation of one thousand Austrian volunteers was to take place on the 10th of May, instant, at Trieste, where, since the 7th, the Tampico has been lying at anchor, a vessel of the Transatlantic Company, on board of which they were to be transported to Vera Cruz.

[Enclosure No. 3—From the Journal des Debats, of May 14, 1866.] We yesterday called attention to the dispatches of Mr. Seward to the Minister of the United States at Vienna, in which the American Secretary of State protests against the sending of Austrian volunteers to Mexico, in terms whose earnestness every one can appreciate. The Constitutionnel thinks it can announce this morning that all difficulties are removed in the matter, and that the explanations given by the Vienna Cabinet have fully satisfied the Minister of the United States, so that a first detachment of one thousand volunteers was to embark on the 10th of May at Trieste for Mexico. To tell the truth, the Constitutionnel knows nothing of these facts of itself, but gets them from the Memorial Diplomatique, in which, for our part, we are far from having absolute confidence.

It may be, after all, that Austria has not thought proper to pay attention to the protest from Washington, although she has at this moment affairs enough on hand not to seek for new ones. We shall soon know if it is true that one corps of volunteers set out three days ago for Vera Cruz on board the Tampico; but even if this fact were exact, it would not be enough to prove that an understanding in regard to this question of volunteers exists at present between Austria and the United States. The very categoric language of Mr. Seward permits us to doubt this. We shall wait, therefore, until the text of the arrangements concluded between the two governments is made known to us, before we believe it, by the *Constitutionnel's* leave, which endorses statements of which it has no proof, except the assertions of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, which are always to be received with caution.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—PARIS, May 31, 1866.—Sir: I have your dispatch, No. 4 9, marked confidential, and had proposed to discuss its contents to-day with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His excellency, however, had received a summons to the palace, which compelled him to terminate his reception of the diplomatic corps abruptly. He remarked, with a smile, as I entered, that he knew what I came for; that I had a harsh message to him. Am I not right? he asked. I told him that I had been instructed, as he was aware. It seemed to acquaint him with the disquiet which certain reports in regard to the transport of fresh troops from different quarters of the world to Mexico had occasioned in the United States, and I expressed my fear that these reports, unless met promptly by some satisfactory assurances, might develop discussion upon another theatre, imperfectly informed of the actual situation and of the dispositions of the Imperial government, thereby aggravating the difficulties with which both governments already had to contend. I then said that as he was called elsewhere I would wait upon him at any other more convenient hour that he would name.

He proposed that I should call again on Saturday, at 1½ P. M. Meantime he wished me to be assured, as he had assured me on several previous occasions, that the troops reported to have sailed for Vera Cruz were to replace others whose terms of service had expired, and in numbers less rather than more than were there before. He believed, also, that the orders for their shipment were given before the proposed recall of the army was announced. Upon all these points he expected to have more precise information from the Minister of War to give me on Saturday. As I was going out, his Excellency repeated what he had often said, that they were but too anxious to withdraw their troops from Mexico. That they would be withdrawn certainly not later, but probably sooner, than the time proposed. I then took my leave, without alluding to the other subjects about which I was specially instructed to confer with him.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. HAY TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Aug. 10, 1866.—Sir: There have recently appeared paragraphs in the journals of Paris, announcing the contemplated departure from Mexico of the wife of the Archduke Maximilian. These naturally created some degree of discussion, and comment generally unfavorable to the Imperial cause of Mexico. To check this injurious line of remark, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the organ of the so-called Mexican empire in Paris, in its last issue published the following formal announcement:

"We are authorized to contradict, in the most formal manner, the rumor that the Empress of Mexico is on her way to Europe. The same report was circulated at the time of her Majesty's departure for Yucatan, and it is known that the Emperor Maximilian, on a solemn occasion, denounced as an infamous calumny the mere supposition that either he or his august spouse could ever be false to their duty."

The *Pays*, a journal in the same interest, published on the following day this additional denial of the same rumor:—"A journal, tormented with the desire of producing sensation news, has mentioned, in reference to Mexico, a completely absurd rumor, started at Paris by no one knows who, some days ago. There is not one word of truth or reason in the assertion." Yesterday, to the confusion of these positive and indignant friends, the lady in question arrived in Paris and alighted at the Grand Hotel. She was immediately waited upon by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, who passed in her company the greater part of the afternoon. To-day the morning papers published the following extract from the official journal of Mexico, of the 8th of July:

The Empress leaves for Europe, where she is going to treat of the affairs of Mexico and regulate different international matters. This mission, accepted by our sovereign with real patriotism, is the greatest proof of abnegation that the Emperor could offer to his new country. We give this intelligence that the public may know the real object of her Majesty's absence. The Princess is accompanied by Mr. Martin Castella, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Comte Del Valle, her Grand Chamberlain, the Comte De Bouchelles, and other officers and attendants. The most unfavorable conclusions are deduced from this visit, especially by those who are so unfortunate as to hold large amounts of the Mexican loan. It is generally regarded as a final effort to obtain, by personal influence and solicitation, that indispensable aid for the Mexican empire which has been refused to its accredited diplomatic representative. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN HAY,

Charge d'Affaires ad interem.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 16, 1866.—Sir: I have the honor to call your attention to two orders of decrees which purport to have been made on the 26th day of July last, by Prince Maximilian, who claims to be Emperor in Mexico, in which he declares that he has committed the direction of the Department of War in that country to General Osmont, chief of the staff of the French expeditionary corps, and that he has committed the direction of the Department of the Treasury to Mr. Friant, Intendant-in-chief of the same corps. The President thinks it proper that the Emperor of France should be informed that the assumption of administrative functions at this time by the aforenamed officers of the French expeditionary corps, under the authority of the Prince Maximilian, is not unlikely to be injurious to good relations between the United States and France, because it is liable to be regarded by the Congress and people of the United States as indicating a course of proceeding on the part of France incongruous with the engagement which has been made for the withdrawal of the French expeditionary corps from that country.

Accept, sir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Marquis De Montholon, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation with note of August 16 to Montholon.]

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico: In consideration of the merits combined with the qualifications of General Osmont, Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Corps, we have thought proper to commit to him the direction yf the Department of War.

Given at Mexico the 26th July, 1866. MAXIMILIAN.

By the Emperor. JOSE SALAZAR YLARREQUI, Minister of the Interior.

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico: In consideration of the merits combined with qualifications of Mr. Frians, Intendant in Chief of the Expeditionary Corps, we have thought proper to commit to him the direction of the Department of the Treasury.

Given at Mexico the 26th July, 1866. MAXIMILIAN.

By the Emperor. JOSE SALAZAR YLARREQUI, Minister of the Interior.

MR. HAY TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Aug. 17, 1866.—Sir: According to a suggestion of Mr. Bigelow, who is spending some days with his family at Ems, I called yesterday upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I spoke to his Excellency of the reports which were currently published in the journals of Paris, in reference to the visit of the Princess Charlotte to France, these reports stating that the stay of Maximilian in Mexico had become conditional upon a modification of the course of action adopted by the French government, and announced in his Excellency's recent communication to the Marquis de Montholon and to Mr. Bigelow—several journals further intimating that the Princess had succeeded in obtaining a change of that programme. I asked the Minister if there had been any modification, or if there were any intended, of the policy of the Emperor's government towards Mexico, heretofore declared, and he replied:

"There had been no modification of our policy in that matter, and there is to be none. What we announced our intention to do we will do." "Of course," he added, "we received the Empress with courtesy and cordiality, but the plan heretofore determined upon by the Emperor's government will be executed in the way we announced."

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN HAY.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1866.—Sir: I transmit herewith for your information copies of the President's proclamation of the 17th inst., declaring null and void a decree of Prince Maxmilian closing certain ports in Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

John Bigelow, Esq., &c., &c.

The next document in order is the proclamation of President Johnson, dated August last, declaring null and void a decree of Prince Maximilian closing certain ports in Mexico.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

[Extract.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, October 3, 1866.—Sir:—But the point on mention was not distinctly presented to me, namely: What this government would think of the withdrawal of the whole French army in the coming year, instead of its being withdrawn in three semi annual detachments, commencing next November? What I have said is this: That the arrangement proposed by the Emperor for a withdrawal of the troops in three detachments, beginning in November next, was in itself quite likely to be forgotten here in the political excitement which attends all Mexican questions, before the expiration of the agreement should begin; that frequent incidents of various kinds, prevented by the press in France and in Mexico as indicating a disposition on the part of the Emperor to depart from that engagement, have unavoidably produced a wide popular mistrust of even the Emperor's sincerity in making the engagement, and of his good faith in fulfilling it. That by circumstances of this character this Department was kept continually under an apparent necessity of protesting against proceedings which were thus weakening public confidence in its very just and well defined expectations. That this government, on the contrary, relies with implicit confidence upon the fulfilment of the Emperor's engagement, at least to the letter, and it has even expected that, overlooking the letter, it would be fulfilled with an earnestness of spirit which would hasten instead of retard the evacuation of the French force in Mexico.

At present, however, we are waiting for the beginning of the evacuation. When that beginning shall have come the government will cheerfully hear suggestions from any quarter calculated to reassure the restoration of tranquility, peace, and a constitutional domestic government in Mexico. But until we shall be able to refer to such a beginning any proceedings toward negotiating would only tend to confound public opinion in the United States, and to render the situation of Mexico more complicated. Of course it is unnecessary to inform you that the speculations which are indulged in by a portion of the public press concerning relations supposed to be established between this Department and General Santa Anna are without foundation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

To John Bigelow, Esq., Paris.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD—[EXTRACT].

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, October 12.—Sir: The Marquis de Moustier received the diplomatic body yesterday for the first time. He asked if it was true, as reported in the journals, that our official relations were soon to terminate. Being informed that it was true, he expressed his regret to learn that it was se, and his desire to have co-operated with me in cultivating friendly relations between our respective countries. In reply to a question of mine, he said that the policy of his government toward the United States and Mexico would not undergo any change in consequence of the change of his department.

His Excellency then went on to say that he was using what leisure time he could command to master the various American questions with which he had no previous occasion to make himself familiar, and as soon as he was prepared he would be happy to talk withme or with my successor more at length. Meantime he wished me to submit to you and to report to you that he saw the Emperor at Biarritz; that his Majesty expressed his desire and in tention to retire from Mexico as soon as practicable, and without reference to the period fixed in the convention with Maximilian, if a shorter time will suffice.

His Excellency then went on to say that the dissidents, according to late reports, are gaining ground, but that it is not the intention of the Emperor to undertake new and distant expeditions, but to reduce them. That there was some talk of retaking Tampico, but what was decided upon had not yet transpired in Paris. He said the position of France was a delicate one, and that there was nothing that the Emperor desired more than to disembarass himself of all his engagements with Mexico, as soon as he could with dignity and honor; and that with our aid, upon which he counted, the time might be very much shortened. To this I made only the general reply that I had no reason to doubt that the future intercourse of the United States with France would be marked by the same friendly consideration which had characterized it heretofore. I did not ask what kind of aid from the United States he had in his mind, presuming it was forbearance, rather than any active co-operation upon which he counted.

I may as well mention, in this connection, that I returned yesterday morning from Biarritz, where I was informed by Mr. Perier, the owner of the Franco-Mexico line of steamships, that the contract had been finally signed by his agent at the Ministry office for the repatriation of all the French army in Mexico in March next that shall not have returned previously. The letter advising him of the fact had been received as I understood him, only the day before. Some of the troops he said could be repatriated this fall, but all the remainder before the end of March. I have reason to think he was instructed to make this communication to me.

I am sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CAMPBELL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1866.—Sir: You are aware that a friendly and explicit arrangement exists between this government and the Emperor of France, to the effect that he would withdraw his military forces from Mexico in three parts, the first of which shall leave Mexico in November next, the second in March next, and the third in November, 1867; and that upon the evacuation being thus completed, the French government will immediately come upon the ground of non-intervention in regard to Mexico which is held by the United States. Doubts have been entertained and expressed in some quarters upon the question whether the French government will faithfully execute this agreement. No such doubts have been entertained by the President, who has had repeated and even recent assurances that the complete evacuation of Mexico by the French will be consummated at the period mentioned, or earlier, if compatible with climatic, military and other conditions. There are grounds for supposing that two incidental questions have closely engaged the attention of the French government, namely:

First. Whether he should not advise the departure of the Prince Maximilian for Austria to be made before the withdrawal of the French expedition?

Second. Whether it would not be consistent with the climatic, military and other conditions before mentioned, to withdraw the whole military expeditionary force at once, instead of retiring it in three parts and at different periods?

No formal communication, however, upon this subject has been made by the Emperor of the French to the government of the United States. When the subject has been incidentally mentioned, this department, by the direction of the President, has replied that the United States await the execution of the agreement for evacuation by the French government, at least according to its letter, while they would be gratified if that agreement could be executed with greater promptness and dispatch than are stipulated. Under these circumstances, the President expects that within the next month (November's portion, at least, of the French expeditionary force will retire from Mexico, and he thinks it not improbable that the whole expeditionary force may be withdrawn at or about the same time.

Such an event cannot fail to produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. It is important that you should be there, within the territory of that republic, or some place near at hand, so as to assume the execution of your functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico. What may be the proceedings of the Prince Maximilian in the event of a partial or complete evacuation of Mexico of course cannot now be certainly foreseen. What may be the proceedings of Mr. Juarez, the President of the Republic of Mexico, in the same event, cannot now be definitely anticipated.

We are aware of the existence of several political parties in Mexico other than those at the head of which are President Juarez and Prince Maximilian, who entertain conflicting views concerning the most expedient and proper mode of restoring peace, order and civil government in that republic. We do not know what may be the proceedings of these parties in the event of the French evacuation. Finally, it is impossible to give you specific directions for the conduct of your proceeding in the discharge of the high trust which the government of the United States has confided to you. Much must be left to your own discretion, which is to be exercised according to the view you may take of political movements as they shall disclose themselves in the future.

There are, however, some principles which, as we think, may be safely laid down in regard to the policy which the government of the United States will expect you to pursue. The first of these is that as a representative of the United States you are accredited to the republican government of Mexico, of which M. Juarez is President; your communications on such representation will be made to him wheresoever he may be, and in no event will you officially recognize either the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be Emperor, or any other person, claiming to be exercising the executive authority in Mexico, without having first reported at this Department or received instructions from the President of the United States.

Secondly. Assuming that the French military and naval commanders shall be engaged in good faith in executing the agreement before mentioned for the evacuation of Mexico, the spirit of the engagement on our part in relation to that event will forbid the United States and their representatives from obstructing or embarrassing the departure of the French.

Thirdly. What the government of the United States desire in regard to the future of Mexico is not the conquest of Mexico, or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by purchases of land or dominion; but on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved from all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs, under the existing republican government, or such other form of government as, being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they shall determine to adopt in the exercise of their own free will and by their own act, without dictation from any foreign country, and of course without dictation from the United States. As a result, as a consequence, from these principles, that you will enter into no stipulation with French commanders or with the Prince Maximilian, or with any other party, which shall have a tendency to counteract or oppose the administration of President Juarez, or to hinder or delay the restoration of the authority of the Republic.

On the other hand, it may possibly happen that the President of the Republic of Mexico may desire the good offices of the United States, or even some effective proceedings on our part to favor and advance the pacification of a country so long distracted by foreign, combined with civil war, and thus gain time for the re-establishment of national authority upon principles consistent with a republican and domestic system of government.

It is possible, moreover, that some disposition might be made of the land and naval forces of the United States. Without interfering within the jurisdiction of Mexico, or violating the laws of neutrality, which would be useful to the restoration of law, order and republican government in that country, you are authorized to confer upon this subject with the republican government of Mexico and its agents, and also to correspond, if you find it necessary, with any other parties or agents, should such an exceptional conference become absolutely necessary; but not otherwise. You will, by these means, obtain information which will be important to this government, and such information you will convey to this department, with your suggestions and advice as to any proceedings on our part which can be adopted in conformity with the principles which have been before laid down. You will be content with thus referring any important propositions on these subjects of reorganization and restoration of the republican government in Mexico as may arise to this Department, for the information of the President. The General of the United States possesses already discretionary authority as to the location of the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Mexico. His military experience will enable him to advise you concerning such questions as may arise during the transition stage of Mexico from a state of military siege by a foreign enemy to a condition of practical self-government. At the same time it will be in his power, being near the scene of action, to issue any orders which may be expedient or necessary for maintaining the obligations resting upon the United States in regard to proceedings upon the borders of Mexico.

For these reasons he has been requested and instructed by the President to proceed with you to your destination, and act with you as an adviser recognized by this department in regard to the matters which have been herein discussed. After conferring with him you are at liberty to proceed to the city of Chihuahua, or to such other place in Mexico as may be the residence of President Juarez, or, in your discretion, you will proceed to any other place in Mexico not held or occupied at the time of your arrival by enemies of the republic of Mexico; or you will stop at any place in the United States, or elsewhere, near the frontier or coast of Mexico, and await there a time to enter any portion of Mexico to which shall here be in the occupation of the republican government of Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

To Lewis D. Campbell.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Sir: Recent advices indicate an early evacuation of Mexico by the French expeditionary forces, and that the time has arrived when our Minister to Mexico should place himself in communication with that republic. In furtherance of the objects of his mission, and as evidence of the earnest desire felt by the United States for the proper adjustment of the questions involved, I deem it of great importance that General Grant should, by his presence and advice, co-operate with our Minister. I have, therefore, to ask that you will request General Grant to proceed to some point on our Mexican frontier most suitable and convenient for communication with our Minister; or if General Grant deems it best, to accompany him to his destination in Mexico, and to give him the aid of his advice in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith sent for the General's information. Gen. Grant will make report to the Secretary of War of such matters as, in his discretion, ought to be communicated to the Department.

Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1866.—Sir: General Ulysses S. Grant having found it inconvenient to assume the duties specified in my letter to you of the 26th instant, you will please relieve him from the same, and assign them in all respects to William T. Sherman, Lieutenant General of the United States. By way of guiding General Sherman in the performance of his duties, you will furnish him with a copy of your special orders to General Grant, made in compliance with my letter of 26th instant, together with a copy of the instructions of the Secretary of State to L. D. Campbell, therein mentioned. The Lieutenant will proceed to the execution of his duties without delay.

Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Nov. 8, 1866.—Sir: The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed me on Thursday last, in reply to a question which certain newspaper rumors prompted me to address him, that it was the purpose of the Emperor to withdraw all his troops from Mexico in the spring, but none before that time. I expressed my surprise and regret at this determination, so distinctly in conflict with the pledges given by his Excellency's predecessor, M. Drouyn de L'Huys, both to you, through the Marquis De Montholon, and to myself personally. The Marquis assigned considerations of a purely military character, overlooking or under-estimating, as it seemed to me, the importance such this change might possibly have upon relations of peace with the United States. My first impulse was to send him a note on the following day, asking for a formal statement of the Emperor's motives for disregarding the stipulations of his Foreign Minister for a withdrawal of one detachment of his Mexican army during the current month of November. I concluded, however, that it would be more satisfactory to the President that I should see the Emperor himself upon the subject. I accordingly waited upon his Majesty yesterday at St. Cloud, and repeated to him what the Marquis De Moustier had told me, and desired to know what, if anything, could be done by me to anticipate and prevent the discontent which I felt persuaded would be experienced by my country people if they received this intelligence without any explanation.

He referred to the early meeting of Congress, when any change in our relations either with France or Mexico would be likely to come under discussion, and my fear that his Majesty's reasons for postponing the departure of the first detachment of his troops might be attributed to motives which our people would be disposed to resent. The Emperor had, it was true, concluded to postpone the recall of any of his troops until spring, but then in doing so he had been influenced by entirely military considerations.

He accordingly sent a telegram to Mar hal Bazaine, who had already embarked a regiment—the 81st, I think he said—but which had fortunately been prevented from sailing by unfavorable winds, directing him to embark no troops until all were ready to come. This dispatch, his Majesty said, was not sent in cipher, that no secret might be made of its tenor in the United States. The troops were then disembarked and returned to Orizaba. His Majesty went on to say that he sent General Castlenau to Mexico about the same time, charged to inform Maximilian that France could not give him any money or another man. If he thought he could sustain himself there alone, France would not withdraw her troops faster than had been stipulated by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, should such be his desire. But if, on the other hand, he was disposed to abdicate—which was the course his Majesty counselled him to pursue—General Castlenau was charged to find some government with which to treat for the protection of French interests, and to bring all the army home in the spring.

I asked his Majesty if the President of the United States had been notified of this, and if anything had been done to prepare his mind for the change in his Majesty's policy. He said that he did not know that M. De Moustier ought to have had done so; that as these events occurred during the interim of a change of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was possible that it had been neglected, though his telegram to Marshal Bazaine was purposely sent in a way to show that there was nothing in his plan to disguise.

I remarked that my government was constantly under the necessity of protesting against acts done in the name of his Majesty, and the effect of such protests was always to weaken public confidence in the representations which the government had felt itself authorized to make in regard to his Majesty's intentions. I then explained to him again, briefly, the grave inconveniences liable to result from any unexplained departure from the stipulations already given, in his Majesty's name, to the world.

His Majesty replied that we had the telegraph now, and that any misunderstanding of that sort might be readily rectified. His Majesty appeared to realize the importance of having an understanding with the President upon the subject; and I left with the impression that he intended to occupy himself with the matter at once.

There is but one sentiment here about the determination of France to wash her hands of Mexico as soon as possible. Nor have I any doubt that the Emperor is acting in entire good faith towards us; but I did not feel sure that the change in his plans, upon which I have been commenting, would receive so favorable an interpretation in the United States.

In view of recent successes gained by the Imperialists in Mexico, and in view of the somewhat turbulent state of our politics at home, I feared that the course of the Emperor might possibly awaken suspicions in the United States which might seriously prejudice the relations of the two countries. To prevent such a calamity, if possible, I thought it my duty to take the precautions of which I have here rendered you an account. The fact which the Emperor admitted in this conversation, that he had advised Maximilian to abdicate, has prepared me to expect every day the announcement of his abdication; for such advice, in Maximilian's dependent condition, is almost equivalent to an order.

That it would be so regarded is, I think, the expectation of the Emperor, and ample preparations for the early repatriation of all the troops have, I believe, already been made by the Ministers of War and Marine. The Emperor stated that he expected to know the final result of Castlenau's mission towards the end of this month.

A telegram has appeared in the London Star and Post quoting a report circulating in New York on the 6th that Maximilian had abdicated. As dispatches received the 7th made no reference to this report, I presume it was at least premature.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1866. Sir: I have been unable until this moment to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of October 12, No. 374. The President is pleased with the liberal and friendly disposition which is manifested by the Marquis De Moustier in regard to our international questions. Mr. Campbell proceeds to-morrow with Lieutenant General Sherman to Mexico, or its vicinity. I give you a copy of the instructions of this department to our new outgoing Minister to Mexico. It is not intended that they shall be formally or officially communicated to the French government, but, at the same time, we affect no secrecy on the occasion. You may, therefore, make such use of them as you find necessary or expedient in making known the policy of this government as affected by the anticipated retirement of the French military forces from that country. I thank you for the information you have given me concerning domestic questions of interest in the French Empire.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

John Bigelow, Esq., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. STANTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1866.—Sir: I herewith submit a correspondence which, under the direction of the President, has taken place between this Department and the government of France, and also copy of instructions relative to the matters discussed, which have been given to Mr. Campbell, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Mexico. It is submitted for your consideration whether, in this new emergency, any special instructions are necessary for the employment of the army of observation of the United States to prevent premature disturbance of the peace while maintaining the safety of the United States.

I have the honor, &c., WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CAMPBELL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1866. Sir: I give you a copy of a dispatch which has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, from which you will learn, as we have learned with surprise, that the French government has postponed its stipulated withdrawal of a detachment from Mexico in November, with a purpose, as is avowed, of withdrawing the whole of the forces at some time next spring. I give you also a copy of my reply thereto, announcing that this resolution of the French government is unsatisfactory to the President.

The same papers will inform you that the President does not think it necessary or advisable to modify your instructions. We are not without confidence in anticipating a satisfactory resolution upon the subject from France. I am, &c., &c., WM. H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1866. Sir: Your dispatch of the 8th of November, No. 384, in regard to Mexico, is received.

Your proceedings in your interview with M. Moustier, and also your proceedings in your interview with the Emperor, are entirely approved. Say to M. Moustier that this government is surprised and affected with deep concern by the announcement now made, for the first time, that the promised recall of one detachment of the French troops from Mexico in November current has been postponed by the Emperor.

The embarrassment thus produced is immeasurably increased by the circumstances that this proceeding of the Emperor has been taken without conference with, and even without notice, to the United States. This government has not in any way afforded reinforcements to the Mexicans, as the Emperor seems to assume, and it has known nothing at all of his countermanding instructions to Marshal Bazaine, of which the Emperor speaks. We consult only official communications to ascertain the purposes and resolutions of France, as we make our own purposes and resolutions known only in the same manner when she is concerned.

I am not prepared to say, and it is now unnecessary to discuss, whether the President could or could not have agreed to the Emperor's proposed delay if he had been seasonably consulted, and if the proposition had been then put, as the proceeding is now, upon the ground of military considerations alone, and if it had been marked with the customary manifestations of regard to the interests and feelings of the United States.

But the Emperor's decision to modify the existing arrangement without any understanding with the United States, so as to leave the whole French army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November, current, as promised, is now found in every way inconvenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce; first, because the term "next spring," as appointed for the entire evacuation, is indefinite and vague; second, because we have no authority for stating to Congress and to the American people that we have now a better guarantee for the withdrawal of the whole expeditionary force in the spring than we have heretofore had for the withdrawal of a part in November; third, in full reliance upon at least a literal performance of the Emperor's existing agreement, we have taken measures, while facilitating the anticipated French evacuation, to co-operate with the republican government of Mexico for promoting the pacification of that country, and for the early and complete restoration of the proper constitutional authority of that government.

As a part of those measures, Mr. Campbell, our newly appointed Minister, attended by Lieut. Gen. Sherman, has been sent to Mexico in order to confer with President Juarez on subjects which are deeply interesting to the United States and of vital importance to Mexico. Our policy and measures, thus adopted in full reliance upon the anticipated beginning of the evacuation of Mexico, were promptly made known to the French legation here, and doubtless you have already executed your instructions, by making them known to the Emperor's government in Paris. The Emperor will perceive that we cannot now recall Mr. Campbell, nor can we modify the instructions under which he is expected to treat, and under which he may even now be treating, with the republican government of Mexico. That government will, of course, most earnestly desire and confidently expect an early and entire discontinuation of foreign hostile occupation.

You will, therefore, state to the Emperor's government that the President sincerely hopes and expects that the evacuation of Mexico will be carried into effect with such conformity to the existing arrangement as the inopportune complication which calls for this dispatch shall allow.

Mr. Campbell will be advised of that complication. Instruct one will be issued to the United States military forces of observation to await in every case special directions from the President. This will be done with a confident expectation that the telegraph or mail may seasonably bring us a satisfactory resolution from the Emperor.

You will assure the French government that the United States, while they seek the relief of Mexico, desire nothing more earnestly than to preserve peace and friendship with France; nor does the President allow himself to doubt that what has been determined in France, most inauspiciously, as we think, has been decided upon inadvertently, without full reflection upon the embarrassment it must produce here and without any design to retain the French expeditionary forces in Mexico beyond the full period of eighteen months originally stipulated for the complete evacuation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

To John Bigelow, Esq., &c., &c.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives.

The following are the proceedings in Congress, continued from our Fourth Edition of yesterday:—

On motion of Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, the President was requested to inform the House whether any portion of the Mexican territory has been occupied by the troops of the United States, and if so by what authority and for what purpose

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Printing was directed to inquire and report why the Agricultural Report for 1865 has not been printed and distributed to members.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to protect all loyal persons in the insurrectionary States, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

The bill provides for $8 a month pension to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows, from April 1st, 1865. Read twice.

Mr. MILLER moved the previous question on the third reading.

The House refused to second the previous question, and on motion of Mr. Perham, of Maine, the bill was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty shall be to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to make an investigation into all matters connected with the recent bloody riots in that city, which took place on the last of July and the first of August, 1866, and particularly to inquire into the origin, progress, and termination of the riotous proceedings; the names of the parties engaged in it; the acts of atrocity perpetrated; the number of killed and wounded; the character and amount of property destroyed, and whether and to what extent those acts were participated in by members of the organization claiming to be the government of Louisiana, and report all the facts to the House; and the Sergeant-at-arms, or his deputy, and the stenographer of the House, are directed to accompany the said committee, and that all the expenses of this investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House; the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath; also to appoint a clerk, and to report such appropriate legislative action as may be requisite, in view of the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, suggested as an amendment that the committee also visit the city of Indianapolis, and investigate the riot that occurred while the President was there in September last.

Mr. ELIOT stated that that was another matter, and the gentleman had better have a distinct committee for that.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears that the corrupt use of money to carry elections is becoming prevalent to an alarming extent; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to provide more perfectly for the punishment of bribery at elections, and to make any person ineligible to office who shall be found guilty of purchasing votes.

Adopted.

Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, introduced a bill to provide for additional terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the southern district of Illinois. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of impartial suffrage. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, like resolutions in favor of an increased tariff on wool. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to more fully regulate the powers and duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives relative to the organization of the House at the commencement of a Congress. Also what additional legislation, if any, is required to prevent the reception and counting of electoral votes in the election of President and Vice President from committees not entitled to participate in such election, and whether any other amendment of the law concerning the Electoral College is demanded by the interests of Congress, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider the propriety of providing by law that it shall be the duty of the President to establish martial law in every county or district of the States lately in rebellion wherein murders of citizens adhering to the Union shall take place, and where the local authorities do not promptly arrest, convict and punish the murderers, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing an exchange of registered for coupon bonds; the parties making application for exchange to pay to the treasury one-fourth of one per cent. to cover expenses. Read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DARLING, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of determining by law the rates to be charged for storage of merchandise in all bonded warehouses, and also for cartage on the same, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing farm wagons on the free list in the internal revenue law.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR, of Indiana, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report an amendment to the election laws of the District of Columbia, excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who voluntarily bore arms against the United States or accepted office from the rebels during the late rebellion.

On motion of Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for turning over to the State governments in the several loyal States all books, records and papers of the late Provost Marshal General's Bureau appertaining to the subject of recruiting and filling the quota of troops in such States during the recent war.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Emigration, travel and trade between the States of the Mississippi Valley and the States of the Pacific coast have been and now are greatly interrupted by the hostility of the Indian tribes on the great plains; and whereas, it is a reproach to our government that its citizens cannot travel from one portion of the national domain to another without danger to life and property at the hands of a few thousand wretched savages; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House what addition to the force of the regular army would be required to thoroughly protect communication by the great routes across the continent, to wit, a route upon the general line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a route upon the general line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that he also be requested to communicate to the House the report of the tour of inspection made during the past season through the territories of Dakota, Montana and Idaho to the Pacific coast. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:—That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire what measures are necessary to secure the recognition by other nationalities of the principle that the naturalization by the United States of any native born subject of a foreign State exempts such naturalized citizen from the performance of military service under any foreign government, and entitles him to all the privileges of a citizen of the United States in foreign lands, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. DRIGGS, of Michigan, the Postmaster General was directed to communicate information as to all postmasters removed since the adjournment of Congress, and the causes of removal; the names of new appointees; whether salaries have been increased, &c.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate the names of all persons reappointed by him after rejection by the Senate, and the names of others appointed in their stead; also, the names of all persons appointed by him whose names were withheld from the Senate at the last session; also, all appointments made by him during the recess of the Senate where no vacancies had occurred, &c.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Negatived—yeas 30, nays 124—and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws as to allow chaplains in the navy who served with the land forces of the United States during the rebellion to take rank from the date of such service.

The Senate bill of the last session, to amend the act of March 3, 1863, granting lands to Kansas for railroad purposes, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, it was ordered that when the House adjourn today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The bill introduced by Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, to fix the times for the regular meeting of Congress, and made the special order for to-day, was taken up.

Mr. SCHENCK explained, and advocated, the bill, saying that if it became a law it was important that it should be enacted as soon as possible, in order to afford three or four States which had not yet held their elections for members to have extra sessions of their Legislatures, to allow elections to be called. He argued that as there was continuity in the Executive department and in the Judiciary department, there should be like continuity in the legislative department. Instead of which there was an interval of nine months between the expiring of one Congress and the organization of the next. It was not likely, he thought, that the first session of Congress which was to meet on the fourth of March would last more than ten or twenty or thirty days, depending on the exigencies of the country. The bill would give Congress an opportunity to organize by the election of its Speaker, the appointment of its officers, and its committees, and in short, would put Congress in position to have, as it were, command of the situation.

If Congress had met in March, 1865, the country would probably have been saved the disagreement between the President and Congress that had led to the present difficulty. Each State that has been in rebellion, accepting gladly the same terms now offered them on terms very much more severe than those, would have been submissively obedient to the requirements made of it and would be now represented in Congress; or if one were permitted to speculate on the possibility of the past, it was no at all certain but that the then Vice President, considering the exhibition which he made of himself on the 4th of March, would have been so deal with by Congress, after its assemblage, that i would not have been troubled with any considerations of that character now.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, proposed to amend by providing that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday Congress shall meet the next day.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the bill should in that respect conform to the Constitution, which provided for the termination of Congress on the 4th of March, without regard to whether that day occurred on Sunday.

Mr. BINGHAM repudiated the idea of the Constitution taking no notice of Sunday, and called attention to the fact that the Constitution fixed the time of meeting of Congress for the first Monday in December. He quoted Chancellor Kent's remark that Christianity was part of the common law of America.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment to make the first section simply provide for the first meeting of each Congress, leaving the law as to other sessions as it now is.

Various other amendments were offered and discussed by Messrs. Morrill, Dawes, Garfield, Farnsworth and others.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and said: On this side of the House we are somewhat at a loss to know the particular object of this bill. We have, however, an idea that the President stands in the way of some gentleman, and whether it is the object of the bill or not to get rid of him, we are not fully advised, and I do not suppose the gentlemen on the other side propose to advise us fully as to the object they have in view in making this change.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio—May I reply to my colleague?

Mr. LE BLOND—Not at present.

Mr. SCHENCK—I understood the gentleman to be asking a question.

Mr. LE BLOND—I will answer it myself. I will play the Yankee. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHENCK—We have not found that the President has stood in our way at all.

Mr. LE BLOND—The conclusion we have come to about it on this side the house is, that the whole object of the bill is to strip the Executive of any appointing power. They have a controversy on that side of the house as to the best mode of accomplishing this. By this bill, as originally introduced, there are three sessions provided for, and the substitute that is offered by Mr. Stevens is to strike all of that out, and let the session of each Congress commence on the fourth day of March, and continue till the next Congress commences.

So far as either of these propositions is concerned I feel no interest in them, because the result is the same. But I judge the country does feel an interest in the matter, and that the people are not willing that this Congress shall make any change in the present law, so as to keep Congress perpetually in session. It is unnecessary, and it is uncalled for. The expense that will attend it no man can calculate.

But the people will judge of the matter, and will act in such a way as will not be very satisfactory to that system of legislation. I desire that the gentlemen will simply come out and make the thing plain, so that the people will understand it. Instead of legislating as they do. I want them to say at once that we have no Executive, but we have a tenant at will in the White House; that he has no appointing power, but that the Senate of the United States, as long as it remains radical, shall have the appointing power. This is not the only bill looking to that end. There is already a proposition pending here whereby the appointing power is taken from the Executive and given to the Chief Justice of the United States. I suggest that the Secretary of the Interior should appoint the Chief Justice of the United States, instead of the Chief Justice appointing certain officers in that department of the government.

I can see nothing but mischief in this whole system of legislation, and I would much rather, if gentlemen are going to legislate in that way, that they would at once make a bold strike, and take the head of the Executive off. (Cries of "Good" and "Let us understand the matter.") Laughter.) We have no interest in the Executive on this side of the House, not the least. (Renewed laughter.) He is not the man of our choice—we did not put him there. (Clapping of hands.) We do not claim any benefits under him, and certainly we did not receive any in the late campaign. (Renewed laughter.) We never took him up, and we, therefore, had no right to drop him. There was no necessity of our dropping that which we had never taken up. We never took him up, and he never took us up. It is true, wherever he ran into our line of policy we were bound to sustain him; but we never pretended to shoulder that which this Radical party has put into power. To do so would destroy any party in the world. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. SCHENCK—The principal difficulty under which the leader of the opposite party labors—

Mr. LE BLOND—(Interrupting)—Not at all; we have none; no leader but the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. SCHENCK—(Resuming)—The gentleman complains that we have not done something in such a way as to make it plain to him. Now, my observation leads me to believe that the people do not need any particular explanation, and that they have understood, and have recently proved to the world that they do understand, the questions submitted to them by this Congress.

I do do not know that we can make this any plainer. I congratulate my colleague, however, that he will escape from all the difficulties that may arise, under the proposed law, to any succeeding Congress, relieved as he will be of the difficulty of presiding over the deliberations on that side of the House, and relieved generally from the charge he now has in the premises. (Laughter.) My colleague has another apprehension, which is that we find the President or something as an obstacle in the way of those who are here legislating, and that we are endeavoring to overcome and get around that obstacle. I shall say to my colleague, as I attempted to say when I interrupted him, that he is entirely mistaken on that point. We have not found either the President or those who support him at all in the way of the determination or decisions of the Congress of the United States. (Laughter.)

Now what is the objection to this bill? Why, that we create a session that will continue until a subsequent session of Congress begins. There is no such provision in the bill. He has not read, nor does he comprehend the amendment proposed, for that simply provides that in addition to the present session of Congress prescribed by the Constitution there shall be another session, to begin on the 4th of March; but as to the length of time that session shall last the bill and the amendment are equally silent, and I suppose the session will continue until Congress adjourns. I do not suppose the gentleman wishes us to make any legislation which will prevent Congress adjourning just when it pleases, either at its first, second or third session.

He need not be afraid at all that this is done for the purpose of taking up, as he expresses it, the President, or taking up anybody else, or that we are going to interfere with any relation between him and his colleagues and the President, which, he says, consists in their having taken him up and his having taken them up for a specific purpose. I believe there was no taking up at all, and that each took the other in and not up. (Laughter.) They found it was a mutual delusion, and are now ready, perhaps, to separate and dissolve partnership. There is no object in all this legislation but what appears upon its face. There is no cat in the meal.

We propose to convene Congress as one of the co-ordinate branches of the government under such circumstances that no danger shall in any shape come to the country by reasons of an interregnum that leaves suspended the functions of the Legislative Department during the one-third or any other portion of the term. This is the whole of it. If, in addition to this legislation, we choose to proceed to other acts to which the gentleman has alluded, and which are not in question now, to hedge around the President, and to prevent some of that mischief in which he, by their connivance, perhaps, is engaged, we shall be engaged in a very laudable work, and a work which I trust shall go on until we have done everything in that direction that is in our power, and that seems proper to do.

The amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS was agreed to, making the first section of the bill read as follows:

That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the fourth day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected; except that when the fourth day of March occurs on Sunday, the said meeting shall be on the next succeeding day.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, offered an amendment, as an additional section, fixing the elections of Representatives in the various States for the 22d of February. The amendment gave rise to much discussion, participated in by Messrs. Higby, Bidwell, Brandagee, Maynard, Dawes, Shellabarger, &c.

Finally, Mr. ROLLINS, of New Hampshire, suggested that the House should adjourn, leaving the bill to come up on Monday, and that in the meantime gentlemen could have a consultation and prepare an amendment that would suit all their views. The suggestion was adopted, and the House at 3 P. M. adjourned till Monday.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration and Register for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.

Oct. 26, James Watt, Administrator of JOHN DUCKETT, deceased.
" 27, Francis Blackburne and William M. Smith, Administrators of PETER HALL, deceased.
" 29, Henry Ball's et al, Executors of DAVID SPIELBERGER, deceased.
" 29, John Trucks, Executor of WILLIAM TRUCKS, deceased.
" 30, George K. Zeigler, Administrator of JOHN BE. BOHLEN, deceased.
" 31, Margaret Timmins, Administratrix of HENRY TIMMINS, deceased.
Nov. 1, Stacy Brown, Guardian of FRANKLIN W. HOUGH, late a minor.
" 2, Abraham War man, Jr., Executor of ABRAHAM WARTMAN, deceased.
" 2, James C. Hand and Coates Walton, Executors of BENJAMIN T. CURTIS, deceased.
" 2, Mary Ann Hardwick, Administratrix of WILLIAM HARDWICK, deceased.
" 3, William B. Allen and William H. Knight, Executors of THOMAS W. MATTSON, deceased.
" 3, Reuben Hagy and Hiram Johnson, Executors of MARTIN BICKING, deceased.
" 5, Henry Knauff and John M. Mitchell, Executors and Trustees of JOHN H. SEYFERT, deceased.
" 5, William Stiling, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS BRIERLY, Jr., deceased.
" 5, John Clayton, Administrator of J. BARCLAY HARDING, deceased.
" 6, William M. Swain et. al., Executors of AZARIAH H. SIMONS, deceased.
" 6, William and S. R. Supiee, Administrators of BENJAMIN SUPLEE, deceased.
" 7, Townsend Yearsley, Administrator of PASCAL DEARSLEY, deceased.
" 7, Paul Knoflioch, Executor of GODFRIED SIEDEL, deceased.
" 7, John Rutherford, Jr., Executor (as filed by his Executors), of ALLEN RUTHERFORD, deceased.
" 9, John Colp, Administrator of LEWIS COLP, deceased.
" 9, James S. Bell, Trustee of ABRAHAM BENWOOD, deceased.
" 9, John Morey and George W. Rhawn, Executors of BERNARD MOREY, deceased.
" 9, William M. McKnight, Guardian of ELIZABETH F. PICKETT, late a minor.
" 12, Scipio Sewell, Executor of WILLIAM W. SMITH, deceased.
" 12, William F. Page, Administrator of HENRY M. PAGE, deceased.
" 12, William and Richard B. Duane, Executors of WILLIAM J. DUANE, deceased.
" 13, John H. Irwin, Executor of STEPHEN BALDWIN, deceased.
" 13, George Stewardson, Executor (as filed by his Executor) of MORRIS SMITH, deceased.
" 13, Matilda Swift, Administratrix of HENRY SPANGLER, deceased.
" 14, Thomas Williams, Jr., Executor of CHARLES WILLIAMS, deceased.
" [illegible] of WILLIAM McKIM, deceased.
" 15, Sarah McClure, Admin'stratrix of SAMUEL McCLURE, deceased
" 17, Elizabeth Krause, Administratrix (as filed by her Executor) of CHARLES KRAUSE, deceased
" 17, Jacob M. Culp, Executor of ELIZABETH KRAUSE, deceased.
" 19, Isaac Hazlehurst, Acting Executor in the United States of THOMAS ODDIN, deceased.
" 19, Edward Spooner et al., Executors of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased.
" 19, George W. Lybrand, Executor of Rev. JOSEPH LYBRAND, deceased
" 19, John Lindsay, Administrator of MARINA ARDIS, deceased.
" 19, Sereck R. Fox, Admistrator of JOHN W. FOX, deceased.
" 20, Robert and William H Hancocks, Executors of ROBERT HANCOCKS deceased
" 20, John C. and James M. Arrison, Executors of MARIA ARRISON, deceased.
" 20, Franklin Peale and James G. Clark, Trustees of JOHN V. CLARK, deceased.
" 21, Dorcas D. Small, Administrator of ALBION H. SMALL, deceased.
" 21, John Rutherford Jr., Executor (as filed by his Executors) of ESTHER STEWART, deceased. in account with Jane Patterson, Annuitant.
" 21, Israel Johnson, Trustee for JOHN RICHARDSON, deceased, under will of John Elliott, deceased.
" 22, Erasmus Poulson, Administrator c. t. a. of ELLEN MARY MORLSON, deceased.
" 22, William B. Hill and Isaiah Eddowes, Guardians and Trustees of the children of RALPH EDDOWES, deceased.
" 22, William B. Sechemer, Administrator of PETER H. BECK, deceased
" 23, Louisa Kindt, Administratrix (as filed by her securities) of PETER H BECK deceased.
" 23, John Dialogue and Samuel Y. Greer, Executors of HENRY DIALOGUE, deceased.
" 23, Mary J. L. Bishop, Administratrix of ALEXANDER HERON, Jr., deceased.
" 24, Albert D. Lindeman and Jacob R. Senseman, Executors of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased
" 24, John V. Thatcher, Guardian (as filed by his Executor) of ANASTATIA A. BONHAM, deceased.
" 24, Stephen Miller, Administrator of ROBERT MILLER, deceased.
" 26, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Executors of CATHARINE FARREL, deceased.
" 26, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Trustees of SARAH D JACOBS (late Peebles), under the will of WILLIAM B. DUFFIELD, deceased.
" 26, J. Craig Miller, Trustee for ELIZABETH G. ELLISON and ANNA M. MILLER, under the will of John Gill, Jr., deceased.
" 27, William S. and George Vaux, Executors of HANNAH SANSOM deceased.
" 27, William B. Hanna, Administrator of RACHEL McPHERSON, deceased.
" 27, David Davis Jr., Administrator of DAVID DAVIS, deceased.
" 28, William H. Clement and George W. Burton, Trustees of JAMES H. CLEMENT, deceased.
" 28, James T. Young and Edward S. Clark Executors of WILLIAM R THOMPSON, deceased.
" 28, Joseph Wagner, Executor and Trustee of JONATHAN ASHTON, deceased.
" 28, George Williams, Administrator of ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 28, Brinton J. Woodward, et al., Executors of THOMAS WOODWARD, deceased.
" 28, James and Margaret Hogg, Executors of ALEXANDER HOGG, deceased.
" 28, James Bard, Executor of MARGARET LATIMER, deceased.
" 28, Thomas Sparks Administrator of ELIZA F. PARKS, deceased.
" 28, Robert C. Floyd, Executor of ANN BURGIN, deceased.
" 28, John S. Twells, Administrator of GODFREY TWELLS, deceased.
" 28, Caroline R. Perot and Edward S. Wright, Executors of ELLISTON PEROT, deceased.
" 28, John Williams and William Smith Administrators of ELIZABETH BOLTON, deceased.
" 28, Solomon Alter, Executor of Dr BENJAMIN S. JANNEY, deceased.

11 20 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the Lutheran Lutheran Congregation—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Sixth street, between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia, hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 21, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.

This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation, to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.

11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 5, 6, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street.

1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital.....$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus.....944,543 13
Premiums.....1,162,308 83

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,407 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19s PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Losses promptly Received by the Company in 1865, $4,018,250
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 20 MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 6

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox. Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH St.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, On and after October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:25 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:20 P. M. and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND connecting stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and DELAWARE DIVISIONS.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded to any point on the above routes.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillips

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Philadelphia Temperance Society Last Evening—Addresses by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, New York, and the Rev. Alfred Cookman.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Philadelphia Temperance Society held the first of a series of meetings in the Central Presbyterian Church last evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and took deep interest in the interesting discourses of Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Alfred Cookman, of this city. Rev. Alexander Reed, pastor of the church, presided. The proceedings were opened by singing, and after prayer was offered by Dr. Reed, he addressed the audience as follows:—

I will ask the liberty of saying that this meeting is a meeting of the Philadelphia Temperance Society, organized some months ago, which has held a number of meetings in the city, and it proposes to hold a meeting each week in some part of our city, in one of the churches or public buildings, to awaken the interest of Christians and philanthropists in this great cause, and to stem this growing evil. We have with us this evening two speakers at least who, I am sure, will interest this audience. I exceedingly regret that the inclemency of the weather has prevented many who I have no doubt, intended to be here, yet we have many of our citizens present, and many who are deeply interested in this great subject. I regret sincerely that Mr. Stuart is unable to be with us, he being confined to his bed by illness. I will not longer detain you from hearing these distinguished advocates of th; cause. Allow me to introduce to you Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, who is present this evening.

Speech of Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

Dr. Cuyler addressed his auditory as follows:—Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have a resolution to offer to you this evening, which is as follows:—In view of the vastly increased use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the consequent multiplied evils arising therefrom, imperilling the interests of morality and religion and civil government, and ruining multitudes of our fellow-citizens; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of every patriot, philanthropist, and Christian to exert every influence to avert the evils of this fearful and unequalled curse.

If I were to say to you there is not a single person present in this assembly who is sufficiently free of intoxicating drinks, the friends of such a person would rise. Do you think there is a single one free? I do not. In view of this tremendous evil, and the duty that is laid upon lovers of God and lovers of humanity, this Society has been originated, has held a few meetings, and proposes to go on digging it out on this line if it takes a great many summers and a great many winters. It is but a few months since, at a meeting of some of the prominent pastors and philanthropists of Philadelphia, held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, that this Society had its inception and organization.

I do not know why Philadelphia could not have a city temperance society, nor why every church should not have a temperance organization, that is to specially labor among the children of its Sabbath school, and among all with in the range and influence of its congregation. Philadelphia plants mission schools, very likely because there is great neglect in the localities that need them. Philadelphia is noted for her acts of humanity and kindness to our brave "Boys in Blue" as they went to the field of conflict, or came back wounded on their way to their homes. It was right that you should do it.

Philadelphia has established missionary organizations sending the word of life across the seas to heathen shores, but I ask you, Do not the children need just as much to be saved from the peril of the dram-shop—the intoxicating cup—as *they* do from ignorance and Sabbath-breaking? Have not the victims of strong drink as strong a claim on your philanthropy? Is there any more reason why Philadelphia Christians should save a heathen in Calcutta than a drunkard in the City of Brotherly Love? I say no. Those who have enlisted in the temperance work will find there is no discharge. It will go on just as long as we have to meet this terrible enemy. Appetite avarice and fashion are the three-fold enemies that cause society, and all Christian temperance men have to battle against them—those who are the victims of hereditary appetite for the cup need reformation, and it is very hard work to reform them. Those of us who labor from time to time with the victims of appetite, are shocked at its tremendous power. Not far away from where I lived, some time ago, a young man—alas, that so many of the victims of strong drink that we meet in our streets and social circles are about the age of five-and-twenty! I do not believe that there ever was a time when greater perils beset young men in social life more than at this present hour—Well, this young man had early become a slave to intoxicating drink.

Our climate and our national temperament make strong drink more destructive here than in any other part of the globe. That is proved by statistics. This young man, by the time he became twenty-five, was a sot, abandoned by friends and kindred. He was prevailed upon to go one day in his sober moments, and have an interview with a friend. The gentleman set before him the course he was pursuing, and told him what it would lead to, and that it was his duty to sign the total abstinence pledge. When he was done he said, 'I know all you have said to me better than you can tell it to me; I know perfectly well I am ruining myself. I know I have lost my situation, my health, my character, everything. I know I cannot stand this long; I am going to die before long under this, and when I die I know I shall go to hell, yet I cannot give it up." He didn't give it up. He went down, overwhelmed, into perdition.

The great aim and object of the temperance cause is to get hold of men before they get to the cataract from which nothing human can save them. It is not to save the drunkard, though by God's help we may save some, but it is to save the young men from following in their footsteps. Speaking of avarice, he said there is no more hateful form of avarice in the world than in the selling of poison for pence. You have no idea of the vast amount of capital invested in this business. I can give you the statistics of New York:—We have there eight thousand drinking-houses, running all the way down from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the darkest subterraneous saloon of the Five Points or the Hook. The average receipts are ten dollars a day. Eighty thousand dollars spent in one day for alcoholic poison; half a million of dollars every week; twenty-five millions of dollars spent in one city each year for poison. Even Brooklyn, the City of Churches as it is called, with a very large New England population, has twenty-five hundred drinking-houses. And in Brooklyn, more money is spent every year for strong drink than would sustain all our churches, all our schools, and all our institutions. Don't you think there must be a tremendous spirit of avarice that will lead men to hold out such a thing and draw in such enormous revenue as that?

I hope the Philadelphia Temperance Society will, from time to time, distribute tracts, and the ministers preach from their pulpits to spread out the statistics of this enormous use of alcoholic poison. We had Health Boards in our cities at the very first step of the cholera of Europe. We had our organizations made and our efforts put forth to arrest it. Why should we not be as careful to eradicate the effects of this alcoholic poison? Alcohol should be taxed heavily. Men are determined to make money by selling strong drink—determined to coin human passion into money.

I was taken by the Collector of Brooklyn some time ago to visit one of the illicit distilleries in that city that had been unearthed by a detective of the revenue department. He took me to a lumber yard, at the lower end of which he opened a door, and we entered into a sub-cellar, where the vats were. The place was lighted with a single camphene lamp. In the centre of the vat was the worm of the still, that 'worm that never dies, literally. After examining it a little while, we went up a ladder into the room over head through a trap-door, all around which was a pile of coffins. In fact, before that outside door was discovered and made accessible, the only admittance to that underground distillery was through an undertaker's shop. I leave to you to suggest such a scene, and to draw your own conclusions. There was the work beneath preparing the victim for the coffin. There was the ready-made coffin over-head for the victim. If every drum-shop in Brooklyn and Philadelphia was constructed upon that plan, how wonderful the effect would be! Now a business that will resort to such a method exhibits what you may call a "devilish spirit."

Some men say they must have liquor to make them feel bright and happy. I hold that men do not need the drunkard's drink to be happy. This fashion has so inwrought itself into polite society, that a young man going for the first time into society will have great difficulty to brace himself against it. The power to say no when asked to imbibe intoxicating liquors is the great thing to teach young men. It is up-hill work to fight avarice and fashion. If the cause has not advanced, it is because it has had such tremendous opposition, Temperance is a principle of the Word of God. It is the taking of God's wholesome beverage in opposition to man's destructive, poisonous beverage.

By the grace of God, we will do all we can to save young men from this dreadful evil. We can save some, for wherever temperance has been tried, it has succeeded. Do not talk about the failure of temperance. Temperance no more fails than God's Word, that inspires it, fails. Wherever temperance is taken hold of by God's people, and by philanthropists, and practised in a right method, with determination and prayer it succeeds. Look at the revolution wrought a few years ago, which would have gone on if temperance men had not been too lethargic, and gone to sleep on the whole question. We have got to preach and practise temperance as a part of our religion, and we must fight sin at the door.

Ministers should preach temperance as a part of the Word of God. I feel that it is intimately connected with the salvation of our country, and the salvation of our souls. We must fight it with solid argument and with persuasive example. We must do the work as the men did thirty years ago. We must have the same truths preached again, with the same earnestness that they preached them. We must conduct the people to the fundamental principles of temperance, which are self-denial and total abstinence. When we have arrested its progress and have created a strong public sentiment, then we can go to the capitals of the States and reform our statute-books. All over the country now there are symptoms of life in this cause. Let us take the rising tide and be borne onward to success and victory. Christian brethren, many and many a soul we might have saved has been lost, and lost forever; but there is time enough to win another victory for God and humanity. Let us gird the loins, look upward, join in the ranks, and march onward to triumph.

The Resolution.

The President then read the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Speech of Rev. A. Cookman.

Rev. Alfred Cookman was then introduced, and spoke in substance as follows:—

I stand before you for a few moments to plead the cause of suffering humanity. I may succeed, I may fail; still, I must go on pleading with the faith of martyrs. The blood of hundreds of thousands, smitten by this demon intemperance, is crying unto heaven for vengeance.

Shall we, as Christian ministers and followers of the Lord Jesus, maintain silence, and allow this destroyer to go steadily and successfully forward in its work of ruin? We have consecrated our time and our energies to the great work of preaching Christ; must we forego the privileges of our manhood, and, like idiots, abstain from the advocacy of moral reform? We cannot so degrade our ministerial office or our individual manhood. We have been reminded that within the last few years it has cost our country hundreds and thousands and millions of dollars. It has destroyed hundreds and thousands of lives. It has sent to our asylums and refuges, and homes for the friendless, thousands of innocent children. It has committed to our jails and to our prisons, multitudes of unhappy victims, and it is a fact, ascertained from statistics, that three-fourths of the paupers in the workhouse, and three fourths of the crime committed, are the consequences of indulging in intoxicating drink.

The practical question has been raised this evening, What shall be done for the arrest of this evil, which, with a shameless effrontery, is going through our community? The answer has been very fully explained by our friend who has addressed us so intelligently and interestingly during the past hour, yet it seems to me that, besides enlightening the public mind, and besides arresting the public conscience, that we will have to labor in our several spheres to inculcate a sentiment into the public mind touching the matter of prohibition. I know there are some who exceedingly dislike this term prohibition. They suggest that in this land of liberty they cannot make any enactment which says so peremptorily. They forget that the very idea or essence of all laws is contained in this principle of prohibition. Is it not right that our law shall say as much respecting this traffic, the evil of which is constantly multiplying emigrants and demons in our midst? Is it possible that the human heart can be so debased, so degraded, as to become insensible to appeals like this?

Moral suasion will not do. We have tried this from time immemorial, as far back as the memory of some of us can extend. We have made but comparatively little progress. I agree, sir, there is much to be done, and it behooves us, as the friends of temperance, to be up and doing. The speaker then gave a description of the siege of Lucknow, and, in conclusion, said:—Let us all go forth to battle in this cause of Christ and of humanity, and the day may not be far distant when, from every part of our republic and from every part of our globe, the shout shall roll up to heaven, "We are saved! we are saved!"

The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience quietly dispersed.

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FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

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$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
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We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

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If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents

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Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
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The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Stores, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

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BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles.

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CARD—We have concluded, during the month of December, to make sales of goods suitable for the approaching Holidays, every morning at 11 o'clock and every evening at 7½ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to attend these sales will find the company of the most recherche character.

N. B.—Consignments respectfully solicited. 3 12 4

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings next, 6th and 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 200 fine modern oil paintings, by some of our most talented American artists. Open for examination on Tuesday. 12 1 6t

Among the painters represented are—

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LARGE POSITIVE AND ATTRACTIVE CLOSING SALE OF PARIS FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS OF THE IMPORTATION OF MESSRS. B. DIMENT & CO., No. 41 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK

We will sell

On Wednesday Morning,

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Particulars in future advertisements. 12 7 4t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth

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At 10 o'clock, in lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers as part of the stock of an importing house, closing out that line of business.

DOLL HEADS AND BABIES.

Also an invoice of GRAINER'S Patent Doll Heads and Doll Bodies.

N. B.—This will be the last sale of the kind I shall hold this season.

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A large STORE, or Upper Rooms, for the auction business. 12 7 2t

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Believing that the present time is propitious to meet and supply a want long felt within the bounds of the Philadelphia and adjacent Conferences, the undersigned propose to publish a weekly Religious Newspaper, commencing with January, 1867, entitled

THE METHODIST HOME JOURNAL.

It will be issued in neat quarto form, attractive in typography, liberal and progressive in tone and spirit, and loyal to all the interests of the

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Without intending to supplant or interfere in any respect with existing and ordinal Church organs, it is designed to be a co-worker with them in the vast field now inviting and demanding its publication as a medium for the more general diffusion of RELIGIOUS TRUTH and HOME INTELLIGENCE

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All communications should be addressed to

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Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $25; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $20; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $24; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1·75 to $5.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

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Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to. 5

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HAVE JUST OPENED

Several lots of FANCY GOODS from a late auction sale, consisting of Toilet Sets, Toilet Glasses, Work Boxes, Travelling Companions, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Match Boxes, Ash Stands, Portemonnaies and Purses, etc.

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Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

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HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

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Just opened, 500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all qualities, of the celebrated manufacture of Bertrand Milcent, France.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

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PRICE & WOOD,

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N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents. 10 22

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MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.

Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

Flannels from 31 cents up.

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12-4 Fremium Rochdale Blankets, $11.

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Misses' Balmorals, $1·10, $1·25, $1·45, and $1·65.

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Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1·00, $1·25, $1·50, etc.

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Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

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100 dozen below importer's prices.

Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

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Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.

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Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.

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100 Pairs of English Blankets at Half Price.

$25 English Blankets, reduced to $12.

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American Blankets, great variety, at low prices.

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75 cent Silk Plaid English Poplins, reduced to 37½c.

Printed French Merinoes, reduced to $1.

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87½ cent double-width Silk Plaid Poplins, reduced to 50 cents.

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$1·37½ Empress Cloth Poplins, reduced to $1.

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Handsome bright Plaid Poplins, $1·25, cost $1·75.

Handsome bright Plaid Poplins, $2, cost $2·75.

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In every variety of DRESS GOODS, as almost all the Dress Goods we are selling are not bringing more than 50 cents on the dollar to the importer.

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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Have determined to offer their

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At such prices as will effect

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Balbriggan, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

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NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

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LINEN GOODS

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In Anticipation of Removal to

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White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

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JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION o

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

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Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

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We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
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We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our entire stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

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LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

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CLOTH HOUSE,

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WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO

Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,

In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of

Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,

At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

RICH FANCY GOODS,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Cdor Cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Fotos and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans, superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At prices the most reasonable, at

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